1506/724

The Compleat *Book of Knowledge:*

Treating of the Wiſdom of the Antients;

And ſhewing

The various and wonderful Operations of the Signs and Planets, and other Celeſtial Conſtellations, on the Bodies of Men, Women and Children; and the mighty Influences they have upon thoſe that are born under them.

Compiled by the Learned *Albubetes*, *Beneſaphan*, *Erra Pater*, and other of the Antients.

To which is added,

The Country Man's Kalendar; with his Daily Practice, and Perpetual Prognoſtication for Weather, according to *Albumazar*, *Ptolomy*, and Others.

Together with a Catalogue of all the Market-towns, Fairs, and Roads in *England* and *Wales*.

All thoſe who will peruſe this Book, muſt own,
That it the Knowledge gives of Things unknown.

London: Printed by *W. Onley*; and are to be ſold by *H. Nelme*, at the Leg and Star in *Cornhil*. 1698.

COMPLEAT

John Lucas

his Book Anno Dom

170[illegible]

Regant astra homines

Sed regit astra deus

idest, that is the stars

rules man And God rules

the stars

1506/724
15 66 APR

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66
APR

TO THE
Reader desirous of Knowledge.

Courteous Reader,

THe Soul of Man being a Spark of Immortality, and the infused Breath of its Almighty Maker, does even, while 'tis clogg'd with Flesh and Blood, retain so great a relish of its first Original, that it is extreamly covetous of Knowledge, above all other things; not confining its Speculations to this Terrestrial Globe, but tow'ring up to Heaven, from whence it first came down, it searches out the Stars, and all their various Influences, and rifles all the heavenly Constellations, unlocking the secret Cabinets of Futurity, and diving into the vast Abiss of Things Unknown: For,

All Animals that be, do grov'ling lie,
Or in the Earth, the Water, or the Sky;
But Man consists of Soul and Body link't,
Of Counsels capable, of Voice distinct:
He into Natural Causes doth inspect;
He knows how to advise, what to direct:
Into the World he Arts and Science brings,
And searcheth out the hidden birth of things:

The

The Unplow'd Earth he to his Will ſubdues;
And all it brings forth, he knows how to uſe:
The untam'd Beaſts he doth at pleaſure bind,
And in the Seas untrodden Paths does find:
He only ſtands with an erected Breaſt,
As the ſole Victor over all the reſt:
He ſeeks out Jove, *his thoughts will not be ty'd;*
In vain from him the Stars themſelves do hide;
And not content alone to view their Faces,
Ranſacks their Houſes, their moſt ſecret Places;
This is the Scope of Man's all-prying Mind;
Himſelf he hopes amongſt the Stars to find.

To ſatisfie in ſome meaſure this inquiſitive Nature of the Soul of Man, is the Deſign of this Book *of the Knowledge of Things Unknown*, which I have therefore call'd, *Compleat*, becauſe I am ſatisfy'd it will both Anſwer its Title, and the Reader's Expection, and gratifie his Underſtanding with the Knowledge of the moſt abſtruſe and hidden Secrets of Art and Nature; which the Wiſdom of the Antients have hitherto conceal'd, but now are made plain to the meaneſt Capacities. And becauſe the Reader ſhould not be impos'd upon by ſome Books in the World, that under a Pretence of Knowledge, (which Title they bear in their front) do ſufficiently betray their own Ignorance; I have been encourag'd to make this publick.

Vale.

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THE Compleat BOOK OF *The Knowledge of Things Unknown*;

Treating of

The Wiſdom of the Ancients.

ONE part of the Wiſdom of the Ancients conſiſted in their Obſervations of ſeveral Days and Times, and from thence foretelling ſuch good or bad Events, as from long Experience they found always to follow: Thus ancient Aſtrologers, and among them, *Albumazer* eſpecially made an exact Judgment of what ſhould befal to Men, Women and Children, by the Day of the Week on which the firſt Day of the Year happened to fall: As, If it happened to fall on a

Sunday.] The Winter following shall be pleasant, the Summer seasonable; there shall be plenty of Corn, tho' the Weather in Harvest will prove but indifferent; Fruit shall very much abound; and there will be a very good Seed-time follow the Harvest: Flocks of Sheep, and great Cattle shall encrease and prosper; but there shall be Robberies in most Places, and perhaps War before the end of the Year: Also it denotes the Death of Prelates and Princes, and Dissention and Discord amongst Men, but not of long continuance.

Monday.] If New-year's Day fall on a *Monday*, expect a hard and cold Winter and a wet Summer; and as a Consequent of that, many Diseases; the Fruits of the Earth very indifferent, which will produce great Scarcity in some Places. It also denotes the Downfal of the Gentry, and many Marriages among the common People.

Tuesday.] If on *Tuesday*, the Winter will be wet, and the Summer very dry; Hay will be scarce, but Corn indifferent plenty. Many Factions and Divisions amongst those that sit at the Helm; and great Mortality both of Men and Beasts.

Wednesday.] If on *Wednesday*, it denotes the first part of the Winter very hard and

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and ſevere, but the laſt part very mild and gentle: a ſeaſonable Spring, and plenty of Fruit; but great Sickneſs, and many Diſtempers about Autumn: Many Fables and falſe News ſhall be ſpread abroad, and much Diſcontent amongſt the common People.

Thurſday.] If on a *Thurſday*, you may look for a hard Winter, but a ſeaſonable and moderate Spring; and a great encreaſe of the Fruits of the Earth: Sheep and great Cattle ſhall alſo proſper much. But towards Autumn, expect to hear News of War and Blood-ſhed Abroad, and Troubles at Home, occaſion'd by Conteſts and Diviſions among the Clergy.

Friday.] If on a *Friday*, look for an extream hard Winter, a late Spring, and a dry Summer; Corn very dear, and Fruit very ſcarce: Very high Winds, occaſioning Shipwracks: Cattel ſhall die generally; Women ſhall have very hard Labours; and moſt others very looſe and licentious. Thunder and Lightning ſhall be very frequent, and do much Miſchief.

Saturday.] If on a *Saturday*, the Winter ſhall be moderate, the Spring very windy, but the Summer ſhall be both ſeaſonable and Fruitful: Corn ſhall be cheap, and Fruits plentiful. The Nobility ſhall flou-

riſh, and the Commons be induſtrious: but ancient People ſhall generally die; and Malignant Fevers and Tertian Agues ſhall be very rife.

II. *A Prognoſtication from the Day of the Week on which* Chriſtmas-*day ſhall fall; according to* Aſia *and* Arcaphan.

Sunday.] IF the Nativity of our Lord ſhall fall on a *Sunday*, then ſhall the Winter be moderate, the Spring ſeaſonable, the Fruits of the Earth flouriſh; and Peace ſhall grow up and encreaſe on the Earth. He that is born on that Day ſhall be fortunate, and ſhall thrive by all that he takes in hand; but let him beware of letting Blood on that Day.

Monday.] If it fall on a *Monday*, Winter ſhall be dry, and Summer ſhall be moiſt, the Air ſhall be rainy and tempeſtuous, and the Fruits of the Earth ſhall ſuffer thereby. He that is born on that Day ſhall be of a ſtrong Conſtitution; and whoever attempts an unlawful Thing on that Day, ſhall be found out, and brought to Puniſhment.

Tueſday.] If *Chriſtmas*-day fall on a *Tueſday*, the Winter ſhall be mild, and the Spring

Spring ſeaſonable; the Summer ſhall be hot, mix'd with pleaſant Showers, and the Fruits of the Earth ſhall abound exceedingly. He that is born on that Day ſhall live long, and enjoy Plenty all his Days: Whatever Work ſhall be begun on that Day, throughout the Year, ſhall proſper; and he that falls ſick on that Day ſhall ſurely recover.

Wedneſday.] If it falls on a *Wedneſday*, the Winter will be very cold and the Summer extream hot; Corn will be but indifferent, and Fruit not over plenty: Many will deſire to travel, who ſhall never return again: He that is born on this Day ſhall be but ſhort liv'd, and of a ſickly Conſtitution: But to begin a Work on any *Wedneſday* that Year, ſhall be good.

Thurſday.] If it fall on a *Thurſday*, the Year ſhall be generally proſperous; the Winter ſhall be mild, the Spring moderate, and the Summer fruitful. Truth and Juſtice ſhall flouriſh in the World, and Tyranny and Oppreſſion ſhall be brought down and depreſs'd; and he that is born on this Day, ſhall come to Honour: Marriages ſhall be fortunate and happy; and to begin any Work on a *Thurſday*, throughout the Year, ſhall be proſperous.

Friday.] If it fall on a *Friday*, the Win-

ter ſhall be full of Storms and high Winds, and in the Summer the Air diſturbed by Thunder and Lightning: There ſhall be plenty of Fruit and Corn; but Sheep and Bees ſhall ſuffer greatly: He that is born on this Day, ſhall be ſtrong and luſty, but much given to Women: And he that begins a Work on this Day, ſhall meet but with indifferent Succeſs.

Saturday.] If *Chriſtmas*-day ſhall fall on a *Saturday*, look for a dark and cloudy Winter, thick, foggy and unwholeſome; the Spring tempeſtuous, and the Summer very moiſt and wet. Fruit ſhall be ſcarce, and Corn dear, and Sickneſs, and Death of many, is much to be fear'd. He that is born on this Day, ſhall be poor, and in Diſgrace, tho' at laſt he may get Riches, and over-come it. If a Man fall Sick on this Day, he ſeldom recovereth. And he that begins his Work on a *Saturday* this Year, ſhall repent before his Work be done.

II. *A ſhort Prognoſtication concerning Children born every Day of the Week; according to* Hali, *and others.*

A Child born on *Sunday* ſhall be of long Life, and obtain great Riches.

A Child born on *Monday* ſhall be weak nd of an effeminate Temper, and ſeldom ome to Honour.

A Child born on *Tueſday*, ſhall be given p to the inordinate Deſire of Riches, and s in danger of dying by Violence.

A Child born on *Wedneſday* ſhall be given o the Study of Learning, and ſhall profit hereby.

A Child born of *Thurſday* ſhall arrive to reat Honour and Dignity.

A Child born on *Friday*, ſhall be of a rong Conſtitution, but very Letcherous; nd if it be a Female, is in great danger of urning Whore.

A Child born on *Saturday* ſhall be dull and eavy, of a dogged Diſpoſition, and ſeldom come to good.

IV. *Of the Birth of Children, with reſpect to the Age of the Moon.*

TO be born on the firſt Day of the New Moon, is very fortunate: For to ſuch all things ſhall ſucceed well; their Sleep ſhall be ſweet, and their Dreams pleaſant; they ſhall have a long Life, and increaſe in Riches.

A Child born the ſecond Day of the new Moon, ſhall grow apace, but will be much inclin'd to Luſt, whether it be Male or Female. This day is alſo proper to go on Meſſages, to trade by Land, or to ſail on the Sea; as alſo to put Seed into the Ground, that it may thrive. On this Day alſo thy Dreams ſhall quickly come to paſs, whether they be good or bad. It is alſo good on this day to open a Vein, if there be occaſion.

A Child born on the third Day of the Moon, ſhall dye quickly; or at leaſt be ſhort liv'd: On this day to begin any Work of moment, is very unfortunate; for it ſeldom comes to a good Concluſion. If Theft be committed on this day, it will be ſoon diſcover'd: And on this day a Man that falls Sick, will hardly recover.

On the fourth Day of the Moon, the Child

Child that is born ſhall proſper in the World, and be of good Repute. On this day it is good to begin any Enterprize, provided it be done with good Advice, and with Dependance upon Heaven for a Bleſſing. A Man that falls ſick this day, ſhall either recover or dye in a little time. They that will may alſo on this day uſe Phlebotomy.

The fifth Day of the Moon is unfortunate, and the Child that is born therein ſhall dye in its Infancy: On this day let no Man do any thing of moment, for it will have no Succeſs: He that is in danger, and ſeeks to eſcape this day, ſhall certainly be taken; he had better therefore lie ſtill as he is: If good Counſel be given thee to day, take it, but execute it to Morrow. He that falls ſick, and takes his Bed this day, has reaſon to fear, he may never riſe out of it again: Yet this day you may let Blood with good ſucceſs.

The ſixth Day of the Moon the Child that is born ſhall be of long Life, but very ſickly: To ſend Children to School this day is very fortunate, and denotes they ſhall increaſe in Learning. Hunting on this day will alſo be ſucceſsful: But if a Man fall ſick, he ſhall hardly recover.

On

On the ſeventh Day the Child that is born, may live many Years; but he that falls ſick will never recover: On this day it is good to ſhave the Head, to tame wild Beaſts, and to buy Hogs, for he that does ſo, ſhall gain much by them. If he that has been long ſick, takes Phyſick, this day, he is likely to recover.

On the Eighth Day, a Child born ſhall be in danger of dying young; but if he outlive his firſt Sickneſs, he ſhall live long, and arrive to a great Eſtate. Whatever Buſineſs a Man undertakes on this day ſhall proſper; but it is eſpecially good to buy Cattel, and to begin Buildings: And he that dreams a Dream ſhall quickly have it come to paſs. He that falls ſick on this day ſhall recover; and a thing that's loſt ſhall be found.

On the ninth Day, the Child that ſhall be born, ſhall be very Fortunate; enjoying a long Life, and arriving to great Riches. This alſo is a fortunate day for Buſineſs, for what thou undertakeſt this day, ſhall come to a good Iſſue: He that is purſued ſhall eſcape; and he that groans under the Burden of Oppreſſion, ſhall be opportunely relieved. But have a care thou let not Blood this day, for it is dangerous.

On the tenth Day the Child that is born, ſhall

ſhall be a great Traveller, paſs through many Kingdoms and Nations, and at laſt dye at Home in his old Age. Do nothing on this day but what thou would'ſt have known, for all ſecret things ſhall be brought to light. She that falls into Labour this day, ſhall be delivered without Danger; but he that being ſick, takes his Bed this day, ſhall lie by it a long time. Bloodletting may be uſed this day with good ſucceſs.

On the eleventh Day of the Moon, the Child that is born ſhall be of a good Conſtitution, and be mightily devoted to Religion; ſhall be long liv'd, and of a lovely Countenance, and ſhall have ſome particular Mole on his Fore-head: But if it be a Female, ſhe ſhall be much addicted to Wiſdom and Learning. On this day it is good to begin a Journey, for it ſhall be proſperous; and alſo to Marry, for the married Couple ſhall be happy all their lives, and be bleſſed with many Children. It is likewiſe good for Shepherds to change their Sheepfolds.

The twelfth day of the Moon's Age, in Alluſion to the Twelfth Houſe of the *Zodiack*, betokens nothing but Sorrow and Woe; and the Child born on this Day, ſhall be given to Wrathfulneſs, and ſubject to many

many Afflictions. He that falls ſick on this day, his Sickneſs, after a long time of languiſhing, ſhall end in Death: If there be occaſion to let Blood this day, let it be toward the Evening, and then it may do no harm.

On the thirteenth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born ſhall be of a ſhort Life, and ſubject to much Miſery whilſt it lives, by reaſon of peeviſh Croſneſs, ſo that it can never be pleas'd: To plant Vines, or to gather Grapes, and eat the Fruits this day, is very good: He that on this day was ſent to Priſon, ſhall be quickly ſet at Liberty; and whatever has been loſt on this day, ſhall quickly be found. To wed a Wife on this day, is good, for ſhe ſhall be both loving and obedient to her Husband.

On the fourteenth Day, the Child that is then born, ſhall be an Enemy to his Country, and ſeek the Deſtruction of his Prince, which ſhall bring him to his deſerved End: On this day if thou askeſt a Kindneſs either of a Friend or an Enemy, yet it ſhall be granted thee. Give to a ſick Man Phyſick, and it ſhall reſtore him to his former Health.

On the fifteenth day, the Child that is born, ſhall quickly dye: On this day begin

no

no Work, it is unfortunate; yet he that falls ſick this day, may recover, but it will be after long ſickneſs; that which was loſt yeſterday, may be found again this day.

On the ſixteenth Day, the Child born ſhall be of ill Manners, and very Unfortunate; inſomuch that tho' he may live long, yet his Life will be a burden to him. Yet this is a good day for Buying, Selling and Merchandizing; and alſo to deal in great Cattel; but it is not good to dream in, for Dreams on this day are commonly hurtful, and ſuch as come to paſs long after. If a Man be ſick, and on this day change his Habitation, he may recover, and do well again.

On the ſeventeenth Day, the Child that ſhall be born will be fooliſh, to that degree, that it ſhall be almoſt a Natural; and thereby become a great Affliction to his Parents. To go on Meſſages this day is unfortunate; Yet to contract Matrimony, to compound Phyſical Preparations, and to take Phyſick, is very good: but by no means to let Blood.

On the eighteenth Day, the Child that ſhall be born, if a Male, will be Valiant, Couragious and Eloquent; but if a Female, Chaſte, Induſtrious, and Painful; and ſhall come to Honour in her old Age. It is good this

this day to begin Buildings, and to put out your Children in order to be brought up in Learning. Have a care of being let Blood this day, for it is very dangerous.

On the nineteenth Day, the Child then born, if a Male, ſhall be renowned for Wiſdom and Vertue, and thereby arrive to great Honours; but if it be a Female, ſhe will be of a weak and ſickly Conſtitution; yet ſhe ſhall live to be married. This day they may Bleed that have occaſion.

On the twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, the Child that ſhall be born ſhall be ſtubborn, quarrilſome and a great Fighter, yet ſhall he arrive to Riches, and get ſtore of Money. This is a good day to purchaſe Servants on, or to begin any manner of Buſineſs.

On the one and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born ſhall be unhappy; for tho' he ſhall be witty and ingenious, yet he ſhall be addicted to ſtealing, which may bring him to the Gallows; or if he eſcape that, yet he will be ſtirring up Plots and Rebellions againſt the Government, which in the end will be fatal to him. He that is minded to keep his Money, ought on this day to abſtain from Gaming, or elſe he may happen to loſe it all. Abſtain from Bleeding this day at your own peril.

On

On the two and twentieth Day, the Child born ſhall be very fortunate, and purchaſe a good Eſtate; he ſhall alſo be of a very chearful Countenance, comely and religious; and ſhall be well belov'd. Avoid going of any Meſſage this day, for they will not be fortunate. It is good this day to remove Bees from one place to another, in order to their increaſe. Blood-letting this day may be profitable.

On the three and twentieth Day the Child born, ſhall be of an ungovernable Spirit, and ſhall give up himſelf to wandering abroad in the World, and ſeeking of his Fortune in Forreign Parts, and in the end ſhall dye miſerably. This is a good day to wed with a good Wife; for he that meets with ſuch a one, ought to marry her while he can have her. It is alſo generally a proſperous day to all that begin Buſineſs thereon.

On the twenty fourth Day of the Moon, a Child born then ſhall be a Prodigy in the World, and make all Men admire at his ſurprizing and wonderful Actions, which ſhall exceed thoſe of the ordinary ſort of Men.

On the five and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child then born ſhall be wicked; he ſhall encounter with many Dangers, and

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at last shall perish by them. This is an unfortunate day, and threatens Dangers and Disappointment to those that begin any Enterprize of moment thereon. A Man that falls sick on this day, shall hardly recover.

On the six and twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, that Child that shall be then born, shall be very beautiful and amiable, but yet but of an indifferent Station in the World, if it be a Male; but if it be a Female, a rich Man marries her for her Beauty. He that on this day falls sick of a Dropsie, shall hardly recover. Let those that Travel on this day, beware of meeting with those they don't care for, and that yet may ease them of their Burthens.

The twenty seventh Day, the Child that shall be born, shall be of that sweet and affable Temper and Disposition, that it shall attract the Love of every one with whom it shall converse; and yet, if a Man, shall never rise to any great height in the World: But if a Maiden, the sweetness of her Disposition may advance her; for such a one is to be esteemed above Rubies. If a Man fall sick on this day, tho' he may endure much misery, yet he shall at last recover.

On the twenty eigth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be the Delight

of

of its Parents, but yet ſubject to much Sickneſs, and many Diſtempers, which ſhall take it away before it arrives to a perfect Age.

On the twenty ninth Day, the Child that ſhall be born, ſhall be fortunate and happy; bleſs'd with long Life, and attain to an eminent degree of Holineſs, Wiſdom and Virtue. To marry a good Wife is always good, and ſuch will his be, that ſhall marry this day. Fiſhing and Hunting are both good Recreations, and on this day will prove very ſucceſsful.

On the thirtieth Day, the Child that ſhall be born will be fortunate and happy, and well skill'd in Arts and Sciences.

Theſe and divers other the like things, happen to Mankind, according to the different Age and Courſe of the Moon, which has a mighty influence upon all Humane Bodies.

And as the Moon, ſo all the reſt of the Signs and Planets have their various and reſpective Influences upon Subluminary Bodies, according to which Man is govern'd, and his Nature inclin'd this way or that way, according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet Ruling him; tho' all in Subordination to the Will of our Supream Creator; which occaſioned that memorable ſaying,

Regunt Astra Homines ;
Sed Regit Astra Deus.

That is,

The Stars rules Man ;
But G O D rules the Stars.

I will therefore for the Advantage and Benefit of my Reader, treat a little more distinctly of the Powers and Influentes of the Celestial Bodies, as they are laid down by Ancient and Modern Astrologers, who have written upon that Subject more largely.

V. *Of Astrology, what it is.*

ASTrology is that Art which teacheth us the Influences and Effect of the Celestial Planets upon the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, which by their Various Aspects, Positions, and Configurations, do foreshew the Changes and Mutations both of Particular Bodies, and also of Kingdoms and States.

Some would confound Astrology and Astronomy together, which are in truth different things : And both have their peculiar

The ſixth is ☿ *Mercury*, whoſe Nature is cold and dry, variable; he is ſituated very near the Sun, and is rarely ſeen: He makes his Revolution in the ſame time as the Sun and *Venus*.

The ſeventh is ☽ *Luna*, or the Moon, which is the laſt or loweſt; and whoſe Nature is cold and moiſt; every one knows ſhe is of a pale Colour; and ſhe maketh her Revolution in twenty ſeven Days and eight Hours.

Having thus giving you a brief Account of the Names and Natures of the ſeven Planets, I ſhall here add an Account of the five Aſpects alſo, which are theſe:

XII. *Of the Five Aſpects.*

1. ☌ *Conjunction*, which is when two Planets are in one Sign and Degree.

2. *Sextile*, which is, when two Planets are diſtant two Signs, or ſixty Degrees.

3. □ *Quartile*, which is, when two Planets are diſtant three Signs, or ninety Degrees.

4. △ *Trine*, which is, when two Planets are diſtant four Signs, or one hundred and twenty Degrees.

5. ☍ *Op-*

5. *& Oppoſition*, which is, when two Planets are diſtant ſix Signs, or one hundred and eighty Degrees.

There are alſo two oppoſite Points in the Eccliptick Line, called Nodes, which we commonly call the Dragon's Head, and Tail, thus Characteriz'd:

☊ *Dragon's Head.*
☋ *Dragon's Tail.*

I ſhould now ſhew you the various Effects and Operations of the ſeven Planets, as they are poſited in the ſeveral Houſes; but I think it firſt moſt neceſſary to give you an Explanation of ſeveral Terms us'd in the Aſtronomical and Aſtrological Science.

XIII. *An Explication of the Circles of the Sphere, and ſome other Terms in Aſtronomy, for the eaſier Underſtanding of this Book, and further Information of the Reader.*

THe *Equinoctial Circle*, *Equator*, or *Equinox*, is a great Circle or Line, equally diſtant from the two Poles of the World, dividing the Sphere in the midſt.

Zodiack is a broad Oblique Circle croſſing the Equinoctial in two oppoſite Places, *viz.* in the beginning of *Aries*, and the beginning *Libra*; ſo that one half declines towards the

he North, the other towards the South; nd in this Circle is comprehended the welve Conſtellations or Signs, every Sign ontaining thirty Degrees in length, and welve in breadth. Note alſo that the firſt ix are Northern Signs, and the ſix laſt outhern Signs.

The *Ecliptick Line* is a line imagined to go long the midſt of the *Zodiack*, as a Girdle, ut of which the Sun never goeth; but the oon and other Planets are ſometimes on ne ſide, and ſometimes on the other ſide, hich is called their Latitudes; only the xed Stars alter not their Latitude, whether reat or ſmall; but the Longitude of a Star, the Arch or part of the Ecleptick in Degrees, between the beginning of *Aries*, and he Circle which paſſeth through the Poles f the *Zodiack*, and alſo through the Body f the Star; where note that all Circles of he Sphere or Heavens, whether they are rge or ſmall, have three hundred and ſixty egrees allowed to each of them.

Colures are ſaid to be two great moveable ircles, croſſing each other at the Poles of he World, one cutting the Equinox at the eginning of *Aries*, and at the beginning of *ibra*, and the other cutting the Ecleptick, the beginning of *Cancer*, and at the begin-

ning of *Capricorn*; and so dividing the Globe into four equal parts.

Horizon is a great Circle which divideth the upper Hemisphere (that is the upper Hall of the World) from the lower, we being always supposed to be in the midst.

Meridian is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and the Poles of the Horizon, called the Zenith and the Nardir (which are two Points, one directly over our Heads, the other directly under our Feet) on which the Sun always is just at Noon; and to go directly North and South, the Meridian is not changed; but to go East or West it is changed; so sixty Miles either way maketh one Degree, or four minutes of Time difference under the Equinox, *viz.* sixty miles Eastward, it is Noon four minutes sooner, and sixty miles Westward four minutes later.

Tropicks are supposed to be two lesser Circles parallel with the Equinoctial, and distant from it on either side twenty three degrees, thirty one minutes each; the Ecliptick Line toucheth the Tropick of *Cancer* on the North side of the Equinal; and it toucheth the Tropick of *Capricorn* on the South side thereof; so that the Sun hath his motion between these two Circles.

The

The *Arctick Circle* is equally distant from the North Pole, as the Tropicks are distant from the Equinox, twenty three degrees thirty one minuets.

The *Antarctick Circle* is the same distance from the South Pole.

Zones, so called, are five in Number, two cold, two Temperate, and one Hot, which are divided by the two Tropicks, and Poler Circles from each other; the hot Zone is counted between the two Tropicks; that is, extended from one to the other, being about forty seven degrees two minutes broad; the Temperate, Zones are Extended from the Tropicks on either side, to about forty two degrees fifty eight minutes; that is, Northward, to the Arctick Circle, and Southward to the Antarctick Circle: And the two cold Zones are each within those two small Circles, having the Poles for their Center.

The *Poles* of the World, two Points exactly oppose to each other in the Heavens, one in the North, the other in the South, the Earth being in the midst; so that it seems to turn about, as if it were born up by them; therefore by some it is termed the Axle-tree of the World, as if there were a Line supposed to be drawn from one Pole, through

the Center of the Earth to the other, and the Earth turning thereon; tho' holy Writ tells us, *The Lord hangeth the Earth upon Nothing, it being upholden by his Mighty Power.* The Pole Arctick, or North Pole, is elevated above our Horizon fifty one Degrees; and those Stars within that distance from it, never set with us, but keep their Course round it daily; so likewise those that are at that distance from the South Pole, never rise with us, but perform their Course in the like order.

Azimuths are supposed Lines or Circles of Distance from the Meridian, drawn from the Zenith to any Degree, or two Degrees of the Horizon, or according to the thirty two Points of the Marriners Compass, so that in Traveling or sailing any way, supposing a Circle to go from our Zenith directly before us to the Horizon, is the Azimuth, called the Vertical Point, as well as the Zenith.

Almicantharats, or *Almadarats*, or Circles of Altitude, are imagin'd Circles, passing through the Meridian, parallel with the Horizon.

The *Sphere* is a round Body, representing the Frame of the whole World, as the Circles of the Heavens and the Earth: This is sometimes called a material Sphere, for the Orbs

Orbs of the Planets are called their Spheres, that is, the Circles in which they move.

Aſcention is the Riſing of any Star, or of any part of the Ecliptick above the Horizon: *Deſcention* is its going down.

Right Aſcention of a Star, is that part of the Equinox that riſeth or ſetteth with the Star in a Right Sphere; but in an Oblique Sphere, it is that part of the Equinoctial in degrees contained between the firſt Point of *Aries*, and that place of the Equinoctial which paſſeth by the Meridian, with the Center of the Star.

Oblique Aſcention is a part of the Equinoctial in degrees, contained betwixt the beginning of *Aries*, and that of the Equinox, which riſeth with any Star or part of the Ecliptick, in an Oblique Sphere.

Aſcentional Difference is the Difference betwixt the Right and Oblique Aſcention, or the number of Degrees contained between that place and the Equinox, that riſeth with the Center of a Star, and that place of the Equinox that cometh to the Meridian with the ſame Star.

Solſtice is in the Summer, when the Sun is in the beginning of *Cancer*; and in the Winter, when the Sun enters into *Capricorn*; becauſe then the Days ſeem to ſtand

ſtill, and neither ſeem to increaſe nor decreaſe above two minuites in ten or twelve Days.

Conſtellation is a certain number of Stars, ſuppoſed to be limited within ſome form or likeneſs, as *Aries* the Ram is ſaid to have thireen Stars, *Taurus* the Bull, thirty three Stars. *Arcturus*, *Orion* and the *Pleides*, mentioned *Job* 9. 9. are ſaid to be Conſtellations.

Peribelium is the Point wherein the Earth, (or any Planet) is neareſt the Sun.

Aphelium is the Point wherein the Earth (or any Planet) is fartheſt from the Sun.

Planets, are the ſeven erratique or wandering Stars, called *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, (or the *Sun*) *Venus*, *Mercury*, and *Luna* (or the *Moon*) whoſe Characters, Names and Natures we have mentioned before, and whoſe Influences we ſhall by and by give you a farther Account of. Theſe Planets have alſo their ſeveral Motions, as,

Direct, is a Planets moving in its natural Courſe, which is forward.

Retrograde is their moving backward, contrary to their direct Motion.

Combuſt is their being under the Sunbeams, or within eight Degrees of him.

Oriental is when a Planet riſeth before the Sun; *Occidental*, after him.

La-

Latitude of the Earth, is the diſtance or breadth on either ſide of the Equinox towards the Poles; and they that are under the Equinox have no Latitude, but the Poles of the World are in their Horizon; this is a right Sphere, and every ſixty Miles directly North or South, are ſaid to make one Degree or Latitude, and the heigth of either Pole above the Horizon, is anſwerable to the degree of Latitude in an Oblique Sphere; as *London* is counted to be in Latitude of fifty one Degrees thirty two Minuits, the Pole there being elevated as much. The like is to be obſerved in any other place or Region.

Longitude of the Earth, is the out-ſide thereof, extended from Weſt to Eaſt, croſſing the Latitude at right Angles, the beginning thereof (according to ſome Aſtronomers) is the Canary Iſles, ſo going Eaſtward quite round the World, unto the ſame place again, which is three hundred and ſixty degrees, and under the Equinoctial is reputed to be two Millions one Thouſand ſix Hundred Miles, reekoning ſixty Miles to a degree; but the farther off the Equinoctial, the fewer Miles are in a degree; for at *London* about thirty ſeven make a degree of Longitude; ſo theſe degrees grows

leſs and leſs, until they all meet in the Latitude of Ninety, that is, under the Poles.

Parallels are Lines ſtraight or circular, equally diſtant from each other, as the Equinox, Tropicks, and Degrees of Latitude, *&c.*

Climate, or *Clime*, is ſuch a ſpace of Earth comprehended between two Parellels, in which ſpace there is half an Hour's difference in the Sun-dials, and length of the Days.

Antipodes are thoſe whoſe Feet are directly againſt ours, as if a Line were drawn from one, through the Center of the Earth, to the other.

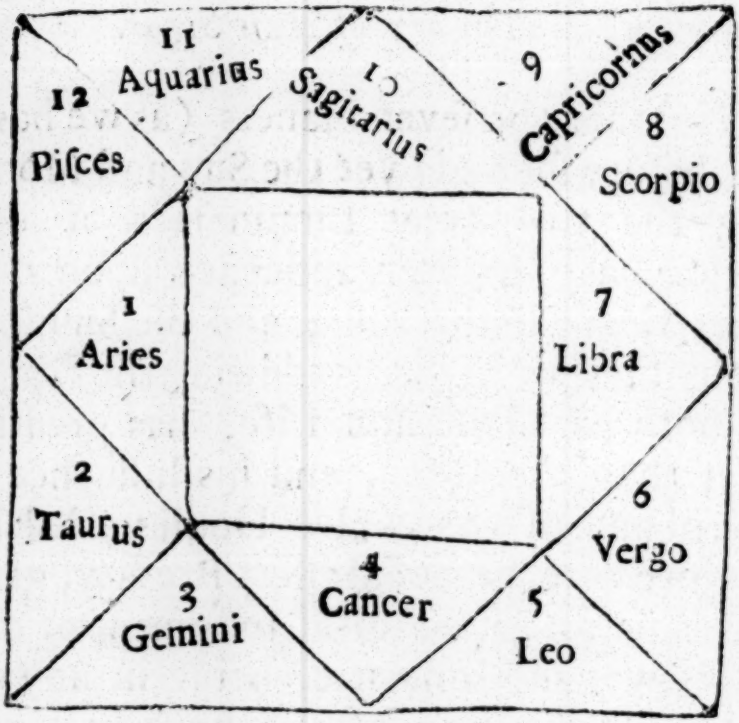
And this ſhall ſuffice as to the Explanation of things, which I have done as briefly as I could, for the Advantage of the Reader, to whom poſſibly theſe things (ſo neceſſary to be known) may have hitherto been concealed.

XIV. *Of the Sun's Revolution through the Twelve Signs of the* Zodiack, *with an Aſtrological Judgment of thoſe that ſhall be born when the Sun is in any of thoſe Signs.*

THo' there be ſeven Planets (as we have before ſhewed) yet the Sun and Moon being the two great Luminaries of the World, have greater Influence upon our Bodies than all the reſt; and the Sun ſhining by his own Light, and being the Fountain both of Light and Life, has greater Power than the Moon, and his Influence is more in any of the twelve Houſes; I ſhall therefore here, becauſe I affect Brevity, give the Reader an Aſtrological Judgment of the Sun's Power and Influence, being in any of the twelve Houſes: After I have firſt acquainted my Reader what a Houſe is, and ſignifies in Aſtrology:

A Houſe is a certain Space in the Firmament, which is parted or ſeparated by ſeveral Degrees, by which the Planets have their Motion, Metaphorically called Houſes; for as in a Houſe there be many Manſions; ſo every Planet has a peculiar or proper place in the Firmament, by which it moves, and in which it is reſident, containing

ing thirty Degrees, by which one Houſe is differenced from another; and theſe are placed by Aſtrologers in the following order,



The Sun being in Aries,

Makes the Perſon born under it of a froward and peeviſh Diſpoſition, quickly angry, but as ſoon pleas'd; given to ſtudy, and very Eloquent, but proud, lying and luxurious; promiſing all things, but performing nothing; not beloved among his Kindred, and obnoxious to danger from his Enemies: he ſhall be in danger of receiving harm from four-footed Beaſts, as being thrown

thrown from a Horſe, and the like; ſo that he ought to avoid all Hawking, Hunting and other Exerciſes to be performed on Horſe-back, which are like to be fatal to him: But in other things he may be more fortunate. If the Perſon born be a Female, tho' ſhe may be fair, and fruitful in Children, yet ſhe will be given to lying, and of ſo bad a Temper and Diſpoſition, that her Husband will live but uneaſily with her. Note this alſo, That thoſe born in the Day-time, the Sun being in *Aries*, will be fortunate and happy; but thoſe that are born in the Night, will be unfortunate and come to diſgrace.

The Sun being in Taurus,

Makes the Native bold and fortunate in attempting hard and difficult Affairs; it ſhews him alſo victorious over his Enemies, and a great Traveller, but baniſh'd from his native Country. It alſo ſhews one ſervile, familiar and angry; but in his old Age only; for in his Youth he ſhall obtain Riches by Marriage, which ſhall make him better humour'd. But when Age comes, it brings Sickneſs with it, and that makes Men peevish. It makes Females wanton, yet painful and obedient; but full of tittle-tattel;

tattle, it alſo ſhews 'em inclin'd to Whoredom; which will wear off by degrees. She ſhall have many Husbands and divers Children.

The Sun being in Gemini,

Denotes a fair Child, alſo one that is wiſe, liberal, merciful; alſo a Boaſter, and and one that runs up and down without any regard to his Buſineſs, whereby he ſhall obtain but little Riches of his own; but ſhall be of that Fidelity and Truth, that he ſhall have the command of the Publick Treaſure: It alſo denotes one to be of a complaiſant Behaviour, a good Underſtanding, and acceptable to thoſe with whom he ſhall have to do. It ſhews him alſo to be well vers'd in the Mathematical Sciences, and Arithmetick; and that he ſhall be in great danger about twenty three Years of Age, either to be hurt by Fire, or bitten by a mad Dog.

The Sun being in Cancer,

Shews a Perſon to be of a good wit, humility, and wiſdom; but one inclin'd to Pleaſure, and the love of Women. It alſo ſhews one attempting many things, and eſpecially on the Seas, and thereby often in danger,

danger, and vexed with many Incommodities, and with much Poverty and Misery; and that tho' he may get much, yet he shall be never the richer; he shall dig for Treasure, and find that which he looked not for. But if it be a Maid, she shall be witty, shamefac'd, civil, wise, diligent, nimble and beautiful; soon pleased, yet deceitful and crafty, saying one thing, and doing another; subject to many Dangers, by Water, by falling, by Child-bearing, and the Chollick. And after the Age of twenty six, whether the Native be Male or Female, it promiseth good success. It denotes also a Person to be painful, faithful, acquainted with great Men, and fortunate in Husbandry.

The Sun being in Leo,

Denotes a Man proud and arrogant, bold and stout; a Mocker, a Scorner, unmerciful, cruel, and hard to be entreated, beset with many Enemies, and subject to many miseries; also a Captain or other Commander, looking for Promotion from Great Men; unfortunate in Children, and meeting with many Afflictions by their means, putting himself into many Dangers; he shall be also in danger of Fire, Sword, and violence of Beasts, by whom he shall be in dan-

danger of Death; but with prudence he may eſcape all threatned Danger. But if the Native be of the Female Sex, ſhe ſhall be bold, have great and large Breaſts, and ſlender Legs, which are Tokens of ſtoutneſs and boldneſs, anger, ſlanders, and babling; tho' the ſoftneſs natural to Women do alleviate the exceſs thereof. ſhe ought however to be eſpecially careful of hot waters and fire, by which ſhe will be in great danger: She ſhall alſo be much inclin'd to the Sickneſs, or gnawing of the Stomack. But after the Age of one and twenty Years ſhe ſhall be fortunate in Riches, which ſhe ſhall obtain by the help of great Men, and the uſe of other Mens Goods; alſo by Houſekeeping, Beauty, and Love.

The Sun being in Virgo,

Makes Men fortunate and ſucceſsful in Houſhold-affairs, wiſe and faithful, ſtout and ambitious; his Wife ſhall die ſuddenly in his abſence; he ſhall have many things ſtolen from him, but ſhall be revenged on his Enemies. He ſhall be ſo much given to talk, that he cann't keep his own ſecrets: It alſo ſhews one fair of Face, of genteel Behaviour, a Lover of Women, and delighting to be in the Courts of Princes and Noblemen.

blemen. It alſo denotes one wiſe, juſt, and honourable, a Patron and Defender of his Friends, alſo Religious and temperate, of a comely Perſonage, and well-featured. If the Native be a Maiden, ſhe ſhall be witty, honeſt and modeſt; of a willing mind, diligent and circumſpect; and ſhall be married about the Age of fifteen Years. But whether Male or Female, they ſhall be liable to meet with many Afflictions.

The Sun being in Libra,

Denotes the Perſon to be fortunate in all Maritine-affairs, and that he ſhall gain by trading in Spices and precious Stones: It alſo ſhews a comely Body, and a voluble pleaſant Tongue, a good Name, and one curious of underſtanding Secrets; but not very careful to perform what he promiſes; how much ſoever he may pretend to it: It ſhews alſo that he ſhall have ſeveral Wives, and that he ſhall quickly bury his firſt: He ſhall alſo be a Gainer by dead Men, who will leave him large Legacies: He ſhall be a great Lover of Women, and entertain unlawful Familiarities with them. He ſhall be alſo a good Interpreter of Dreams whether he be born by Day or Night. If the Native be of the Female Sex, ſhe ſhall be free and debonair

bonair, and of a jocund Humour, taking much delight in Herbs, loving the Fields, and wandering into ſtrange Places: About twenty three years of Age, ſhe ſhall have a Husband, and be happily married, for her Beauty, pleaſantneſs of Converſation, and good Behaviour, ſhall much promote her. Likewiſe the Children of *Libra* are ſuch as are Studious, and Lovers of Learning; but without ſpecial care be taken, they may receive prejudice by Fire, or Scalding-water.

The Sun being in Scorpio,

Encreaſes the Natives Inheritance, and gives them boldneſs and ſtoutneſs, inclining them likewiſe to flattery; by which means thoſe they deal withal are often deceiv'd; and when they expect Bread, may meet with nothing but a Scopion. It likewiſe denotes a Perſon full of Mirth, given to jeſting, and eaſie of belief, and at the ſame time a Conqueror of his Enemies. It makes a Woman to be full of Craft and Wit; and yet her firſt Huſband ſhall deceive her. She ſhall likewiſe be ſubject to the pain of the Spleen, and have ſome extraordinary Mark, either in the Head, Shoulder, or brawn of the Arm. It makes both Sexes bold and raſh, given to Thie-

thieving and to ſearch out hidden things; alſo it makes them wanton Fornicators, and full of evil Thoughts, and given to too much Talking.

The Sun being in Sagittary,

Gives fortune, and boldneſs to take in hand any Enterprize; inclining a Perſon to travel, and take voyages by Sea, and journies by Land, and not without conſiderable advantage: It alſo gives acceſs into the Courts of Princes, where the Native ſhall be advanc'd to ſome honourable Poſt. It alſo ſhews a Perſon given to riding, hawking, hunting, leaping, fighting, and ſuch manly Exerciſes; at which he always comes off with Honour, by which means he is envied and has many Enemies, whom yet he ſhall vanquiſh and overcome. It alſo ſhews he ſhall poſſeſs the Inheritance of his Father, and that he ſhall be juſt, ingenious, faithful, hearty, a ſure Friend, and a generous Enemy. If the Native be a Woman, it likewiſe betokens the ſame; ſhe ſhall be induſtrious and of an excellent temper; ſhe ſhall be envied of her Enemies, but ſhall overcome them: She ſhall be married about ſeventeen, and have many Children.

The Sun being in Capricorn,

Shews the Native ſhall meet with many Afflictions and Adverſities, which he ſhall ſuſtain with much Reſolution: Yet it alſo ſhews him angry and fretful, and one that keeps naughty Company. It alſo makes him merry and chearful; yet he may fall in love to that degree, that he may be ready to die for his Miſtreſs; but if the Nativity be by Night; he ſhall be Unconſtant: It alſo ſhews that in Age he ſhall grow covetous: He ſhall thrive by Navigation, eſpecially if he Trade toward the Eaſt; for from thence his Fortune ſhall ariſe. If the Native be a Women, ſhe ſhall be modeſt and baſhful, of a fearful diſpoſition, and very much addicted to travel.

The Sun being in Aquarius,

Maketh the Native of a friendly Diſpoſition, fearful of Waters, and in danger of receiving prejudice thereby: He ſhall be ſubject to Sickneſs and Quotidian Agues, until about the fifteenth Year of his Age; after which he ſhall be more fortunate, for by travelling through divers Countries, he ſhall gather Riches, which with a liberal hand he ſhall diſtribute; he

ſhall

ſhall meet with ſundry Loſſes and Afflictions, eſpecially by means of his Wife and other Women; and ſhall live for a long time without any enjoyment of her: But ſhe being dead, his Affairs will be more fortunate. If the Native be a Woman, ſhe ſhall be comely of Body, and of a faithful and conſtant Mind; ſhe ſhall be enriched with other Mens Goods, but her Children ſhall be a great Affliction to her, and ſhe ſhall receive much damage by them. She ſhall not attain to any great fortune till the two and twentieth Year of her Age, and then ſhe ſhall arrive to a competent Eſtate.

The Sun being in Piſces,

Denotes a Man to be quick, of a voluble and ready Tongue, bold and conceited; but fortunate in finding out hidden Treaſures; for this is peculiar to thoſe who are born when the Sun is in *Piſces*, that they ſhall find ſomething unlooked for, and ſhall be alſo enriched with other Mens Goods: It alſo ſhews them to be merry and jocoſe, of a good diſpoſition, and loving the company of good Men: They ſeldom live long; but if they reach to thirty five Years, they may live to old Age. They ſhall never be very Rich, except in their own Opinions;

always full of troubleſome thoughts; and are in danger of being brought into Captivity, by means of Women. They have commonly ſome mark either in the Elbow or Foot, and their fortune will come from the South. If the Native be a Woman, ſhe will be hot, bold, of an inſolent Tongue, contumelious, a notorious Scold; and ſomething worſe; for ſhe will forſake her own Husband, and cleave to an Adulterer.

Thus I have given you an Account of the Influences of the Sun, being in any of the Cœleſtial Signs; by which any Perſon may know in what Sign the Sun was, at the time of his Birth.

XV. *Of the Evil or Perillous Days in every Month of the Year, according to* Erra Pater, *a Jewiſh Doctor in Aſtronomy and Phyſick.*

THat Great Doctor, *Erra Pater*, who is ſo famous for his Prognoſtications, aſſures us, that there are certain Days in the Year, which it concerns all Perſons to know, becauſe they are ſo perillous and dangerous: For on theſe Days, as he ſaith, if any Man or Woman ſhall be let Blood, they ſhall die within twenty one Days following; or whoſo falleth Sick on any of theſe Days, they

they ſhall certainly die: And whoſo beginneth a Journy on any of theſe Days, he ſhall be in danger of Death, before he return: Alſo he that Marrieth a Wife on any of theſe Days, they ſhall either be quickly parted, or elſe live together with much Sorrow and Diſcontent. And laſtly, Whoſoever on any of theſe Days, beginneth any great Buſineſs, it will never proſper, nor come to its deſired Perfection. Now ſince theſe Days, according to *Erra Pater*, are ſo unfortunate, it highly concerns every one both to know and take notice of them; which the Reader may do, I have here ſet them down in the following Order:

Unfortunate Days in each Month.

In *January* are eight Days; that is to ſay, the 1ſt, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 17th, and 19th.

In *February* are three Days; that is, the 8th, 17th, and 19th.

In *March* are three Days; that is, the 15th, 16th, and 21th.

In *April* are two Days; the 15th, and the 21th.

In *May* are three Days; that is, the 15th, 17th, and 20th.

In *June* are two Days, the 4th, and the 7th.

In *July* are two Days, the 15th and 20th.

In *August* are two Days, the 19th and the 20th.

In *September* are two Days, the 6th and 7th.

In *October* is one Day, the 6th.

In *November* are two Days, the 5th and the 19th.

In *December* are three Days, the 6th, the 7th, and the 11th: And others say, the 15th and the 16th.

But besides these, there are also the Canicular, or Dog-days, which are Days of great Danger and Peril; and they begin the 19th day of *July*, and end the 27th day of *August*; during which time, it is very dangerous to fall Sick, to take Physick, or to be let Blood; but if Necessity call for it, it is best to be done before the midst of the Day.

XVI. *Of the Planetary Days and Hours, and how to know under what Planet a Man is born.*

THe Planetary Hours are these Hours in which each Planet Reigns, and has the chief Dominion: Of which *Erra Pater*, *Albamazer*, and others of the Ancient Learned Doctors give the following Account:

Sa-

Saturn is Lord on *Saturday*.
Jupiter is Lord on *Thurſday*.
Mars is Lord on *Tueſday*.
Sol is Lord on *Sunday*.
Venus Reigns on *Friday*.
Mercury on *Wedneſday*.
Luna on *Munday*.

On *Saturday* the firſt Hour after Midnight, *Saturn* reigns, the Second *Jupiter*, the third *Mars*, the fourth hour *Sol* reigns, the fifth hour *Venus*, the ſixth *Mercury*, and the ſeventh hour *Luna*; and then again *Saturn* the eighth hour, *Jupiter* the ninth hour, *Mars* the tenth hour, *Sol* the eleventh hour, *Venus* the twelfth hour, *Mercury* the thirteenth, *Luna* the fourteenth; and then the third time *Saturn* the fifteenth, *Jupiter* the ſixteenth, *Mars* the ſeventeenth, *Sol* the eighteenth, *Venus* the nineteenth, *Mercury* the twentieth, and *Luna* the one and twentieth hour: Then in the fourth place, *Saturn* the two and twentieth hour, *Jupiter* the three and twentieth, and *Mars* the four and twentieth: And then *Sol* beginneth the firſt hour after Midnight on *Sunday*, *Venus* the ſecond hour, *Mercury* the third, and ſo to 24, which is the hour of *Mercury*, and then *Luna* begins the firſt hour after Midnight on *Monday*, *Saturn* the ſecond, *Jupiter* the

third, and ſo to 24 again, which is the hour of *Jupiter*; and then *Mars* begins the firſt hour after Midnight on *Tueſday*; and *Sol* the ſecond, and ſo forward hour by hour, and Planet by Planet, according to their Order, by which every Planet reigns the firſt Hour of his own Day: And ſo likewiſe the 8th, the 15th, and the 22d: As for Inſtance, *Saturn* reigns the firſt hour, the 8th, the 15th, and the 22d on *Saturday*; *Sol* the ſame hours on *Sunday*, *Luna* the ſame on *Monday*, *Mars* the ſame on *Tueſday*, *Mercury* the ſame on *Wedneſday*, *Jupiter* the ſame on *Thurſday*, and ſo *Venus* on *Friday*. Which for the readier and eaſier finding out, I have thus ſet down:

XVII. A

XVII. A Table of the Planetary Hours for every Day in the Week.

Sunday		*Mond.*		*Tueſd.*		*Wedn.*		*Thurſd.*		*Friday*		*Saturd.*	
Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H	Pl.	H	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.	Pl.	H.
☉	1	☽	1	♂	1	☿	1	♃	1	♀	1	♄	1
♀	2	♄	2	☉	2	☽	2	♂	2	☿	2	♃	2
☿	3	♃	3	♀	3	♄	3	☉	3	☽	3	♂	3
☽	4	♂	4	☿	4	♃	4	♀	4	♄	4	☉	4
♄	5	☉	5	☽	5	♂	5	☿	5	♃	5	♀	5
♃	6	♀	6	♄	6	☉	6	☽	6	♂	6	☿	6
♂	7	☿	7	♃	7	♀	7	♄	7	☉	7	☽	7
☉	8	☽	8	♂	8	☿	8	♃	8	♀	8	♄	8
♀	9	♄	9	☉	9	☽	9	♂	9	☿	9	♃	9
☿	10	♃	10	♀	10	♄	10	☉	10	☽	10	♂	10
☽	11	♂	11	☿	11	♃	11	♀	11	♄	11	☉	11
♄	12	☉	12	☽	12	♂	12	☿	12	♃	12	♀	12
♃	13	♀	13	♄	13	☉	13	☽	13	♂	13	☿	13
♂	14	☿	14	♃	14	♀	14	♄	14	☉	14	☽	14
☉	15	☽	15	♂	15	☿	15	♃	15	♀	15	♄	15
♀	16	♄	16	☉	16	☽	16	♂	16	☿	16	♃	16
☿	17	♃	17	♀	17	♄	17	☉	17	☽	17	♂	17
☽	18	♂	18	☿	18	♃	18	♀	18	♄	18	☉	18
♄	19	☉	19	☽	19	♂	19	☿	19	♃	19	♀	19
♃	20	♀	20	♄	20	☉	20	☽	20	♂	20	☿	20
♂	21	☿	21	♃	21	♀	21	♄	21	☉	21	☽	21
☉	22	☽	22	♂	22	☿	22	♃	22	♀	22	♄	22
♀	23	♄	23	☉	23	☽	23	♂	23	☿	23	♃	23
☿	24	♃	24	♀	24	♄	24	☉	24	☽	24	♂	24

This

This Table is ſo eaſie, it needs little Explanation: Its uſe is to find what Planet rules any Hour of the Day, every Day in the Week. For Example: I deſire to know what Planet rules on *Wedneſday* at ſeven a Clock at Night, under the Tilts of *Wedneſday* I look for 19, which anſwers to ſeven a clock at night, for the Natural Day conſiſting of 24 hours begins after Midnight, ſo that from 12 at noon, you begin to reckon 13, 14, 15, *&c.* you will find that the 19th hour from Midnight, anſwers to ſeven a clock at night, over againſt which you will find ☉, which ſhews that to be the hour of the Sun. And if you would know what Planet rules at ſeven in the morning that Day, you will find againſt 7 ♀, which ſhews that *Venus* rules that hour; and ſo of any other hour in any Day.

But I ſhall now come to ſpeak of the Significations of the Planetary Hours of each Planet, and what it portends to thoſe that are born in them:

The Hour of *Saturn* is ſtrong, and is good to do all things that require ſtrength; ſuch as fighting, or bearing of burdens, or the like: But for other things it is very evil. He that is born in the hour of *Saturn*, is ſlow, dull and melancholly, of a dogged temper and

and diſpoſition; black and ſwarthy of complexion, he is quarrelſome, wrathful, and very malicious.

The Hour of *Jupiter* is in all things good, and denotes, Peace, Love and Concord: He that is born in the hour of *Jupiter*, is of a ruddy and ſanguine Complexion; fair Hair, well proportion'd Body, and of a lovely Countenance, his Face rather broad than long; well-ſpoken and courteous, and of a very affable Carriage, Sober, Juſt, and Religious.

The Hour of *Mars* is evil, and denotes the Perſon born in it to be of a hot chollerick Conſtitution, of a robuſt ſtrong Body, ſoon angry, and hard to be reconcil'd: his face red, and his eyes ſparkling and fiery: Much addicted to fighting, and ready to quarrel with every Man he meets, which oftentimes brings him to an untimely end.

The Hour of the *Sun* ſignifies great ſtrength; and is very fortunate for Kings and Princes. He that is born in this hour, hath ſharp eyes, brown hair, and a round face; and denotes one that is a great Projecter, aims at high things, but is often diſappointed, and ſeldom brings his Deſigns to paſs.

The

The Hour of *Venus* is very propitious and fortunate, but it is better by night than day; eſpecially Mid-day, for then the Sun covers it: He that is born in this hour hath fair hair, ſoft eyes, a little forehead, and round beard; very complaiſant in his carriage, mighty amorous, and a great Admirer of Women, much addicted to ſinging and gaming; and ſpends his Mony in courting and treating of the Female Sex.

The Hour of *Mercury* is very good, but chiefly from the beginning to the middle: He that is born in this hour has a ſtature inclining to tallneſs, a ſharp long face, long eyes, and a long noſe, his forehead narrow, long beard, and thin hair, long arms, and long fingers; of a good diſpoſition, and an obliging temper; much given to reading, and very deſirous of Knowledge, delighting to be among Books. Very eloquent in his ſpeech; and yet addicted to lying; and if he be poor, he is commonly light finger'd.

The Hour of the *Moon* is both good and evil, according to the Day: For from the fourth to the 17th it is good to thoſe that are born under it; but from the 17th to the 20th, it is counted unfortunate to be born under it; and from the 20th to the 27th, very unhappy: He that is born in the hour

hour of the *Moon*, (especially upon her own Day) shall be pale fac'd, of a thin meager visage, with hollow eyes, and of a middle stature: He appears very courteous and obliging, but is very crafty and deceitful; setting about many things, but so inconstant and variable in his humour, that he is presently off them again, and setting about something else; insomuch that what he cries up one hour, he shall as much cry down again the next: He is also very malicious, and will never forget an affront once offer'd him: His Constitution is Phlegmatick.

Thus have I given the Reader the Judgment of the Ancients upon the Planetary Hours; and what they portend to those that are born under them; by which a Person comparing himself with what is here set down, may easily know under what Planet he was born.

XVIII. *Of the Signification of the Seven Planets with respect to Man's Body.*

BEfore I conclude my Discourse of the Seven Planets, their Nature and Influences, I shall give you an Account of the Signification of them, as they respect the several

ral Parts of Man's Body, and the Diſeaſes that they govern, that proper Remedies may be apply'd accordingly:

Saturn governs the right Ear, the Bladder and the Bones; and the Diſeaſes he governs are Quartan Agues, Cancers, Black Choller, Rhumes, Coughs, Palſies, Looſneſs of the Body, *&c.*

Jupiter governs the Lungs, Ribs, Liver, Seeds, Arteries, and the left Ear; and the Diſeaſes incident to them, are Pleuriſies, Appoplexes, and ſuch as proceed from too great a quantity of Blood, or from Wind in any part of the Body.

Mars governs the Gall, the Veins, and the Reins, and their Diſtempers; which are Fevers, Yellow-jaundice, Madneſs, Choller, Carbuncles; *Mars* alſo governs the Stones and Privy-members of Man and Woman in part.

The *Sun* governs the Eyes, Heart, and the right Side; and the Diſeaſes relating to them; ſuch as Colds, eſpecially in the Stomack and Liver, Fluxes in the Eyes, Cramp, Head-ach, *&c.*

Venus governs the Liver, Loins, Matrix Paps and Throat; the Diſeaſes whereof are weakneſs in the Body and Members, Catarrhs, French-pox, *&c.*

Mer-

Mercury governs the Brains, Thoughts, Memory, Speech, and Tongue; and alſo the Diſtempers incident thereto, as Falling-ſickneſs, Madneſs, Coughs, Hoarſneſs, Stammering, Pthiſick and Rheumes.

The *Moon* governs the left Eye of a Man, and the right Eye of a Woman, alſo the Stomach, Belly, and the left Side; and the Diſeaſes proper to them, which are Dropſies, Palſies, Rotten Coughs, Surfeits, Worms in Children; King's Evil, Falling-ſickneſs, Convulſion-fits, Dimneſs of Sight, Small-pox and Meaſles.

Here note, That in all Diſtempers, before you apply any thing to the Patient, it is proper and neceſſary to conſult the Motions and Poſitions of the Planets; and when by the Table of Planetary Hours before recited, you know what Planet rules; you muſt in the next place conſider the nature of that Planet, as whether it be fierce and cruel, as *Mars*; or friendly and benevolent, as *Jupiter*; alſo whether it be cold and moiſt, or hot and dry; and what is the predominant Complexion, whether Sanguine, Chollar, Flegm, or Melancholly; as alſo what Member of the Body it governs, and what Diſeaſe is under its Power: theſe things being diligently weigh'd and conſider'd,

ſider'd, will furniſh the Ingenious Phyſician with ground ſufficient to make a Judgment of the true Nature of the Diſeaſe, whereby he may apply thoſe Suitable and Proper Remedies, that ſhall beſt conflict with, and be moſt prevalent againſt the Diſtemper: Whereas the want of a due Conſideration of theſe Matters, cauſes the Phyſitian oftentimes to adminiſter thoſe Medicines that rather kill then cure; tho' thoſe very Medicines may be good againſt the ſame Diſeaſe, to a Patient under other Circumſtances, and falling Sick under a different Poſition of the Signs and Planets.

XIX. *An Abſtract of the Art of Phyſiognomy; being a Judgment upon the ſeveral Parts of Man's Body; and thereby ſhewing, his Nature, Diſpoſition, and Fortune; according to* Gater, Arcaphan, *and* Albuas.

First, Of the Head.

THe Head is the principal Part of Man, being the Receptacle of the Brain, which is the Seat of Wiſdom and Underſtanding; and the Ancients have made a Judgment of a Man's Wit or Wiſdom, according to the Form or Figure of the Head; As thus: A large Head ſignifies a Perſon ſtupid

tupid and dull of Apprehenſion; alſo a very ſmall Head ſignifies the ſame; but a Head of a Man being neither great nor ſmall, is the Prognoſtick of a Wiſeman; for all Extreams are irregular, and a Deviation from Nature; and Experience has made it manifeſt, that a great Head and ſmall Members, do always produce much Indiſcretion and Folly, either in Man or Woman: But we muſt alſo conſider the ſeveral parts of the Head.

Of the Hair.

The Hair is only the Excreſcence of a moiſt Brain; yet the Ancients obſerve ſeveral things from it: As, if the Hair be thin, it ſhews a Man to be of a cold Conſtitution; if curled and thick, it ſhews the Perſon to be of a hot Complexion: If the Hair be ſtiff, and ſtand upright, either upon the Head, or any other part of the Body, it ſhews a Perſon extreamly ſubject to Fear, and very apt to be frighted. If the Hair be thick and lank, it ſhews the Party to be meek and humble, and his Conſtitution inclining to cold.

Of the Forehead.

A large Forehead, ſhews a liberal Man; but the Forehead narrow, denotes a fooliſh

Perſon; a long Forehead ſhews one apt to learn; a high Forehead, ſwelling and round, is a ſign of a crafty Man, and a Coward; a Forehead full of wrinkles, ſhews a Man to be envious and crafty.

Of the Eyes.

There is nothing the Ancients obſerve more in the Art of Phyſiognomy, than the Eyes: And the great Variety there is in them both as to colour, bigneſs, ſharpneſs, &c. render it very reaſonable ſo to do. The Eyes being moiſt and clear, ſhew mirth, good manners, and an honeſt Life: But if the Eyes be declining, and looking downward, or red and very great, it betokeneth gluttony and fleſhly luſt. Small hollow Eyes ſignifie Covetouſneſs: Gray Eyes, an evil Man: Hollow Eyes, a crafty Man; Rowling Eyes, a vicious and wicked Man: Black Eyes does denote a ſharp and piercing Wit, but one luſtful and incontinent. Great Eyes denote Sloth; trembling Eyes, ſluggiſhneſs; glittering Eyes, betoken Drunkenneſs; ſmiling and twinkling Eyes ſhew a merry Life: Eyes divers colours and ſmall, denotes one crafty and flattering: Eyes turning towards the Noſe, ſhew a Man given to Women. Great dropping Eyes, with an

unſtable Countenance, ſhew a Man mad: The Circle of the Ball green, declares a crafty wicked Man, and a Thief: Moiſt Eyes denote ſtoutneſs of Stomack, perfect Speech, and good Counſel. Great gliſtering Eyes ſhew a Man mad, and gluttonous. High Eyes, large, clear, pure, and moiſt, are Tokens of circumſpect, diligent Perſons, and Lovers. Eyes always running, without Sickneſs cauſe it, ſhews fooliſhneſs. Small and hollow Eyes, ſhews covetous, deceitful, wrathful and angry Men. Chearful Eyes, betoken juſt Men, of a pleaſant diſpoſition, kind, and holy. Winking Eyes, ſhew a Thief, and one lays wait to catch and enſnare Men. Blear Eyes ſignifie a Whoremaſter.

Of the Eye-brows.

Upright Eye-brows are amiable, but the Eye-brows hanging over ſhew an effeminate Perſon. The Brows very hairy, denote an Impediment in a Man's Speech: And the Brows being extended to the Temples, ſhew a Man to be a Sloven, and uncleanly.

Of the Ears.

Open Ears ſhews a Man to be without reaſon and underſtanding; great Ears an un-

wiſe Man, and ſmall Ears a Fool: Square Ears, and of a middle ſize, ſhew a learned and wiſe Man.

Of the Noſe.

A great Noſe, ſhews a good Man; a little Noſe, a deceitful Perſon. A ſharp Noſe, denotes an angry Perſon, and a Scold: Thick and low, a Perſon of bad manners. The Noſe ſtretching to the mouth, denotes honeſty, ſtrength, and an aptneſs to Learning. A Noſe like an Ape, betokens a libidinous and riotous Perſon.

Of the Noſtrils.

The Noſtrils thick and ſtrong, betokeneth Strength; if round, fair; drawn in length, merry and couragious. The Noſtrils narrow and round, are Tokens of a fooliſh Perſon.

Of the Mouth.

A very big Mouth, with the Upper-lip hanging over, ſignifies a Man fooliſh and unſteadfaſt; alſo a raſh Man, a Babler, a glutton, and an ungodly Man. An indifferent large Mouth, ſheweth a bold and couragious Man, and a Warriour

Of

Of the Lips.

Thin Lips with a little Mouth, ſhew an effeminate Perſon. Slender, thin and fine Lips, betoken Eloquence. Fleſhy and great Lips, a Fool. And thoſe whoſe Teeth bear out their Lips, are generally contumelious Slanderers, and unfaithful, alſo addicted the love of Women.

Of the Face.

A lean Face, is a token of a wiſe Man; the Face plain and flat, denotes a Man full of debate and ſtrife: The Face without any riſing or ſwelling, denotes a Perſon injurious and unclean: A fleſhly Face ſhews a Man apt to learn: A ſad Face ſometimes denotes Fooliſhneſs, and ſometimes Wiſdom. A fat Face ſhews a Man to be a Liar, and fooliſh. A round Face ſignifies folly. A great Face ſhews a Man dull and ſlow about any Buſineſs. A well-proportion'd Face ſhews a Perſon to have vertuous Qualities, and to live a commendable Life, whether they be rich or poor.

Of the Voice.

A ſhrill Voice denotes a Perſon to be cholerick and haſty: A great and hoarſe Voice,

ſhews a Perſon to be injurious, and of a mercileſs temper. A weak and low Voice, ſhews a Man to be fearful and cowardly: A grave and ſlow Voice, ſhews a Man to be of a ſedate and quiet temper, and one of great ſtrength.

Of the Neck.

A Neck inclining to the right ſide, ſhews a temperate Man; but turning to the left ſide, a Fool, and a Man given to unlawful love. A crooked Neck ſhews a covetous Man: A thick Neck, denotes a rude, barbarous, and ill-natur'd Man. A long ſlender Neck, ſhews a Man to be a Coward: A thick and long Neck, a furious and ſtubborn Perſon: A mean Neck, a ſtrong and vertuous Man, and one inclin'd to Learning.

Of the Breaſt.

A large Breaſt is always very good, and repreſents Magnanimity, Boldneſs, Honeſty, and Courage. A narrow Breaſt denotes Imbecility or Weakneſs both of Body and Mind. A purſie or groſs Breaſt, ſhews a Man to be moroſe, cruel, and void of Pity. The Paps or Dugs hanging down from the Breaſt, ſhews a violent chollerick Man.

Of

Of the Back.

A broad Back is a Sign of ſtrength; but the mean proportion of both Back and Breſt, is always commendable. A crooked or hump Back, is generally a Token of a niggardly and covetous Perſon.

Of the Belly.

A lank Belly, with a big Breaſt, denotes a Man of Underſtanding, Courage, and Counſel: But a great Belly ſhews an indiſcreet, fooliſh, proud Man, and given to Luxury.

Of the Arms.

Very long Arms, are a ſign of Boldneſs, Strength and Honeſty. Short Arms denote a Tormenter of Diſcord and Strife, among Friends.

Of the Hands.

The Hands very ſhort, denote a clowniſh, rude, ill-bred Perſon: And if fat and fleſhy, with the Fingers ſo alſo, it ſhews they are inclin'd to Theft. Small Hands and long Fingers, denote Perſons of a genteel Carriage, but very crafty.

Of the Legs.

Large and well-ſet Legs, denote Boldneſs; large Legs, and full of Sinnews, ſhew Fortitude and Strength. Slender Legs, denote ignorance: Short and fat Legs, Cruelty. Legs crooked, and hollowed inwardly, is a ſign of very ill Men. Soft and ſwelling Legs, ſhew a Man to be of ill manners. The Shin groſs and ſhort, with a ſharp Heel, and fat Thighs, do denote Madneſs, or Frenſie to happen to that Party.

Of the Feet.

Small and ſlender Feet, denote hardneſs; but the Feet full of Fleſh declare fooliſhneſs.

XX. *Of the Eour Prime Qualities, and Four Complexions.*

AS there are in Nature four prime Qualities, which are Cold, and Heat, Dryneſs and Moiſture; and tho' theſe are all contrary to each other, yet the right and healthful ſtate of the Body conſiſts in a due mixture and temperament of them all: For as the Cold would deſtroy Life, without a due mixture of Heat, ſo likewiſe the Heat

Heat would burn us up, without a mixture of Cold to allay it. And Moiſture and Dryneſs are the Cement of Heat and Cold, and bind them together. Theſe Four Prime Qualities in their Combination together, make the four Elements, which conſiſts of the Nature of theſe Prime Qualities: For Air, is moiſt and hot; the Fire, hot and dry; the Earth, dry and cold; and the Water, cold and moiſt.

Now as there are in Nature four prime Qualities, and four Elements, ſo is there alſo four Complexions, one of which is predominant in every Man and Woman; and the four Complexions are called Sanguine, Choller, Melancholly and Flegm.

The firſt of theſe is Sanguine, that is, Blood, and this is gendered in the Liver and Limbs; this Complexion is like to Air, being hot and moiſt; and is the beſt and pureſt of them all. Thoſe that are of this Complexion, are of ruddy colour, very lovely and amiable; of a merry and chearful Diſpoſition and Countenance, delighting in ſinging, laughing and pleaſure, courteous and affable in their Converſation, and gentle and peaceable in their Demeaner, being of a mild and quiet Spirit, without Guile or Deceit, juſt and honeſt in all their

Acti-

Actions: And as the Ancients ſay, he hath his Wine of the Ape, for the more he drinks, the merrier he is.

The ſecond is Choller, which is engendred in the Gall, and is like thereto, having the Nature of Fire, which is hot and dry: A choſſerick Man is naturally lean and ſlender, revengeful, haſty, and malicious; deceitful and ſubtile, covetous, traiterous, falſe, wrathful, brainleſs and fooliſh, tranſported with Paſſion and Anger, beyond the bounds of Reaſon: And according to the Ancients, he hath his Wine of the Lion; that is to ſay, he fighteth with every one when he is drunk.

The third is Flegm, engendred in the Lungs like to Gall; and is of the nature of Water, cold and moiſt: A flegmatick Man is dull, heavy, ſlow, and ſleepy, and rheumatick; alſo ſomewhat ingenious: His Viſage of a white pale colour. He commonly ſpitteth when he is moved: And as the Ancients ſay, hath his Wine of the Sheep, for when he is drunk, he eſteems himſelf moſt Wiſe.

The fourth is Melancholly, engendred in the Milt, and like the Dregs of Blood; It hath the Nature of the Earth, and is cold and dry: A melancholly Man is ſlothful,

ful, envious and malicious, covetous, falſe, a Back-biter, ſpiteful, and ſlow: And as the Ancients ſay, hath his Wine of the Hog; for as ſoon as he is drunk, he deſires ſleep.

XX. *The Significations of Moles, in any Part of the Body, according to the Judgment of the Ancients.*

A Mole in the Forehead of Man or Woman, denotes they ſhall grow rich, and attain to great Poſſeſſions, being beloved of their Friends and Neighbours.

To have a Mole on the Eye-brows, ſhews a Man to be incontinent, and given to the love of Women; but if it be a Woman, it ſignifies a good Husband.

He or ſhe that has a Mole on their Noſe, it ſignifies they love their pleaſure more than any thing elſe.

A Mole on the Chin, ſhews the Party ſhall never ſtand in need of his Kin, but ſhall get Mony, and grow very rich.

A Mole on the Neck, denotes him honourable and prudent in all his Actions. But if a Woman, it ſhews her of a weak Judgment, and apt to believe the worſt of her Husband.

A Mole on a Man's Shoulder, ſignifies Adverſity, and threatens him with an unhappy end. But a Woman having a Mole on the ſame place, it ſhews ſhe ſhall abound in Honour and Riches.

A Man or Woman having a Mole on their Wriſt or Hand, denotes encreaſe of Children, but Affliction in old Age.

A Man or Woman having a Mole near the Heart, upon the Breaſt, ſhews them irreligious, wicked, and malicious.

A Mole on the Belly, ſhews the Perſon to be addicted to Gluttony and Laſciviouſneſs.

A Mole on the Knee, ſhews a Man ſhall be fortunate in marrying; and that his Wife ſhall be beautiful, vertuous and very wealthy. A Woman having one in the ſame place, ſhews ſhe ſhall be vertuous, happy, and fruitful in Children.

A Mole on the Ancle, denotes the Man to be Effeminate, and act the part of the Woman, like *Sardanapalus* at the Spinning-whole. And the Woman has the like Mole, ſhe ſhall affect to be Lord over her Husband.

A Mole on the Foot, ſhews a Man proſperous in getting Riches, and happy in his Children. If a Woman has the ſame Mole, alſo betokens her the ſame Happineſs.

THE

THE

Wiſdom of the Ancients,

IN THE

Interpretation of Dreams:

Collected Alphabetically

OUT OF

Approved Authors.

A.

To Dream that you

HAve your Buſineſs delayed by an Adverſary, ſignifies Diſpatch and Expedition.

To commit Adultery, ſignifies Quarrels.

See the Air ſerene, ſignifies Pain.

See the Air Cloudy, ſignifies Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

See Ants, ſignifies ſtrife.

Diſ-

To Dream that you

Diſcover an Alter, ſhews Rejoycing.
Eat Apples, denotes Choller.
Gather Apples, ſignifies Vexation.
Have weak Arms, ſignifies torment.
Have your Arm dried up, is very unfortunate.
See Armed Men, ſignifies good luck.
See Armed Men fly, ſignifies Victory.
See an Aſs, ſignifies Malice.
See an Aſs ſitting on his Crupper, ſignifies Labour.
Hear an Aſs bray, is a ſign of receiving loſs.

B.

Cut Bacon, ſignifies the Death of ſome Perſon.
Eat Bacon, or ſalt Meats, ſignifies Murmering.
Bath in a clear Fountain, ſignifies Joy.
Bath in ſtinking Water, ſhews Shame, or to be falſely accus'd.
See yourſelf in a Bath, denotes Anguiſh.
Eat Beans, ſignifies Sickneſs.
Have a little Beard, ſhews Suits at Law.
Have a long Beard, ſhews Strength or Gain.

Waſh

To Dream that you

Waſh your Beard, is Gladneſs.

Have your Beard ſhav'd, ſignifies Tribulation.

See your Beard dry, ſignifies Joy.

See your Beard pull'd up by the roots, ſignifies great Danger.

Hear Beaſts, ſignifies Gain.

Tame Wild Beaſts, ſignifies Damage.

Walk with four-footed Beaſts ſignifies Sickneſs.

See a Bed well furniſhed, ſignifies Joy.

Take Bees, ſignifies Profit and Gain.

See one Beheaded, ſignifies Sickneſs.

Hear Bells ring, ſignifies Diſgrace.

See Black-birds, ſignifies Tribulation.

Find a Bird's Neſt, is a good ſign.

Hear Birds Chirp, the ſame.

See Birds fighting, ſignifies Adverſity.

See Birds fly over your Head, ſignifies Prejudice by Enemies.

See a flock of Birds, ſignifies a Suit at Law.

Take Blood, ſignifies a Pain in the Fundament.

Make a Breach, ſignifies Moleſtation.

Cut

To Dream that you

Cut Barly-bread, ſignifies Rejoycing.

Carry hot Bread, ſignifies Accuſation.

See Breaſts full of Milk, ſignifies Profit.

Diſcourſe with your Brethren, ſignifies Vexation.

Go over a broken Bridge, ſignifies Fear.

Fall upon a Bridge, ſignifies Obſtruction.

See your deceaſed Brother and Siſters, ſignifies long Life.

Carry a Bow, ſignifies Deſire, or Torment.

Shooting a Bow, ſignifies Honour.

Feel a Burning, ſignifies Danger.

Manage Buſineſs of great concernment, ſignifies Obſtruction.

C.

Make Candles, ſignifies Rejoycing.

See Candles burning, ſignifies Anger.

See Candles not lighted, ſignifies Reward for ſomething you have done.

Eat Carrion, ſignifies Sadneſs.

Eat Cheeſe, ſignifies Profit and Gain.

See Children born, ſignifies Damage.

Diſ-

Diſcourſe with JESUS CHRIST, ſhews Conſolation.

Build a Church, or erect an Altar, ſignifies that ſome of your Kindred or Family will be made a Prieſt.

See yourſelf ſitting or lying in a Church, ſignifies change of Apparel.

Hear Clocks ſtrike, ſignifies Infancy.

Have a new Suit of Cloaths, ſignifies Honour.

See your Cloaths burnt, is an ill Sign.

See yourſelf in Black Cloaths, ſignifies Joy.

Take your Cloaths to put them on, ſignifies Loſs.

Come out of a Coach, ſignifies your being degraded from great Honour, and Diſgrace upon a Criminal Account.

See Dead Coals, ſignifies expedition of Buſineſs.

See burning Coals, ſignifies Shame and Reproach.

Hear a Cock crow, is Proſperity.

Command any one, ſignifies Trouble.

See one Command, ſignifies Anger and Authority.

To Dream that you

See a comely Countenance, unlike your own, ſignifies Honour.

See Cream ſpilt upon you, ſignifies the Infuſion of ſome Grace by the Holy Ghoſt.

See a Croſs carried along, ſignifies Sadneſs.

Carry a Crown of Gold in your Hand, ſignifies Honour and Dignity.

Wear a Crown of Gold upon your Head, ſignifies Wrangling and Contention.

Wear a party-colour'd Crown, ſignifies Temperature of the Weather.

D.

See Darkneſs, ſignifies Sin.

Give any thing to one that is Dead, ſignifies Loſs.

Deſtroy any Place, ſignifies Deceit.

See yourſelf with the Devil, ſignifies Gain.

Fall in the Dirt, ſignifies Treachery or Diſturbance by ſome Perſon or other.

Go over a Ditch upon a ſmall Plank, ſignifies deceit by Lawyers.

Go to divine Service, ſignifies Honour and Joy.

Hear Dogs bark, and to be diſturb'd thereat

thereat, signifies the overthrow of Enemies.

Play with a Dog, is a good Sign.

See Dragons, signifies Gain.

Are Drunk, signifies Sickness.

E.

See an Eagle fly over your Head, signifies Honour.

See broken Eggs, is an ill Sign.

Talk with an Enemy, signifies you must have a care of him.

Lose your Eyes, signifies the Death of some good Friend.

F.

Wash your Face, signifies Repentance of your Sin.

See a black Face, signifies long Life.

Carry a Faulcon upon your Fist, and walk with it, signifies Honour.

Wash your Feet, signifies Molestation and Disturbance.

Walk when your Feet are sore, signifies Fasting.

Cut your Fingers, or see them Cut by another, signifies Damage.

Fire fall from Heaven, signifies strange things that will ensue.

See yourself thrown into a Fire, signifies Sickness, or violent heat by a Feaver.

To Dream that you

See Fire burning, signifies a Deluge, or change of Place.

See live Fish, is an ill Sign.

Eat Fleas, signifies Disquiet.

Gather Flowers, signifies Mirth and Jollity.

See a swarm of Flies, signifies Enemies, and unreasonable Persons that will Scandalize you.

See a Fountain spring up in your House, signifies Profit and Honour.

See Fountains, and believe that you are inchanted, signifies Sadness.

Fall into a troubled Fountain, signifies Accusation.

Fall into a clear Fountain, signifies Honour and Gain.

Walk in a Forrest, signifies Trouble.

See your Friends or Relations dead, signifies Joy.

G.

Walk in a Garden signifies Joy.

Have a red Garment on, signifies Blood, or Bleeding.

See a Gelding, signifies Accusation.

See a Gyant, or a large siz'd Person, is a good sign.

See Persons hanging on a Gibbet, sig-

To Dream that you

ſignifies Damage, and great Affliction.

Are girt with an old Girdle, ſignifies Labour and Pains.

Have a new Girdle, ſignifies Honour.

Have an old worn Girdle, ſignifies Damage.

Worſhip God, ſignifies Joy.

Handle or chew Gold, ſignifies Gain Profit, and Joy.

Do Good to any one, ſignifies Jollity.

Tread Grapes, ſignifies the Overthrow of Enemies.

Gather white Grapes, ſignifies Damage.

Fall on the Ground, ſignifies Diſhonour and Scandal.

H.

Pluck the Hair off your Head, ſignifies Loſs of Friends.

Have your Hair cut, ſignifies Loſs.

Have long Hair on your Head, ſignifies Harm.

Have gray Hairs, ſignifies Gain, Profit, and Joy.

Waſh your Hands, ſignifies Diſquiet and Vexation.

To Dream that you

Look upon your Hands, signifies Sickness.

Have two Heads, signifies Company.

Wash your Heads, signifies Deliverance from Danger.

Feel a Heat, signifies Grief.

Ascend up to Heaven, signifies Grandeur.

Hear Hens Cackle, or that you catch them, signifies Joy.

See yourself turn'd into a Hen, signifies Disquiet.

See a Hen lay Eggs, signifies Gain.

See a Hen with her Chickens, signifies Damage.

Walk upon Holy Ground, is a good Sign.

See Horses of several colours, signifies Expedition in Business.

See White Horses, signifies Joy.

See Black Horses, signifies Sadness.

See Red or Roan colour'd Horses, signifies Prosperity.

See Horses pace, signifies Mirth.

See a Horse mount, signifies Prosperity.

Build an House, signifies Comfort.

Burn a House, and see it burnig, signifies Scandals will be thrown upon you, and loss of Estate.

To Dream that you

See

See the top of your House burn, signifies the Death of your Wife, Lord, or Friend's Wife.

See the Beam of a House fall, signifies, the Death of some Grandee.

Go a Hunting, signifies some Accusation.

See yourself become a Husbandman, signifies great Toil.

Sing a Hymn or Psalm, signifies Hindrance of Business.

I.

Are inchanted, signifies Secrets and Sorrows.

See yourself hurt with Iron, signifies Damage.

Hear playing in Consort upon Instruments, it signifies Consolution in Aduersity.

Have eaten up your Intrails, signifies Gain by the Death of your Domesticks.

K.

Lose your Keys, signifies Anger.

Kill a Man, signifies Assuredness of Business.

Kill your Father, is a bad Sign.

Receive Audience of the King, signifies Gain.

To Dream that you

See the King or Queen, signifies Honour and Joy.

Receive a Gift of the King, or some Prince, signifies great Joy.

Discourse with the King, signifies Honour when absent.

Kiss a Person, signifies Loss.

Are Kiss'd by Men of great Quality, signifies Consolation.

Bestow a Knife upon any one, signifies Injustice and Contention.

L.

Ascend a Ladder, signifies Honour.

Feed or bring a Lamb to the slaughter, signifies Torment.

See a Lamb, or young Kid, signifies great Comfort.

See the Body of our Lord, signifies Honour.

Discourse with great Lords, or to go into any Place with them, signifies Honour.

M.

Carry a young Maid, signifies Joy.

Take away a Maid by force, signifies Poysoning.

See Maids that are singing, signifies weeping.

Eat Man's Flesh, signifies Labour and Trouble.

Do

To Dream that you

Do the Act of Marriage, signifies Danger.

Marry, signifies Danger, and sometimes Death.

Take hold of the Privy Members, signifies that you have left the Faculty of Procreation.

See the Meat you have Eaten, signifies Loss.

Drink Milk, is an extraordinary good Sign.

See Breasts full of Milk, signifies great Profit.

See the New Moon, signifies Expedition of Business.

See the Moon decrease, signifies the Death of some Prince or great Lord.

See the Moon pale, is Joyfulness.

See the Moon dy'd with Blood, signifies Travel or Pilgrimage.

See the Moon dark, signifies Sadness.

See the Moon fall from the Firmament, signifies Sickness.

See two Moons appear, is increase of Sorrow.

See your Mother living, signifies Joy.

See your Mother Dead, signifies Misfortune.

Lie

Lie with your Mother, ſignifies certainty in Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Aſcend a very high Mountain, ſignifies Honour.

N.

Ride on a white, grey, or dapled Nag, ſignifies Proſperity.

Bite your Nails, ſignifies Wrangling and Vexation.

Are ſtark Naked, ſignifies Loſs and Damage in your Eſtate.

See Fiſhing-nets is an ill Sign.

Take hold of ones Noſe, ſignifies Fornication.

O.

Make an Ointment, ſignifies Vexation and Trouble.

See Old Folks, is a bad Sign.

Hear the Sound of Organs, ſignifies Joy.

See an Oven burning hot, ſignifies change of Place.

See fat Oxen, ſignifies a fruitful Year.

See lean Oxen, ſignifies Scarcity of Proviſion and Famine.

See black Oven, ſignifies Danger.

See Oxen plowing in the Field, ſignifies Gain.

To Dream that you

Feed Oxen, is a good Sign.

See Oxen go to Water, is a bad Sign.

P.

Write on Paper, signifies Accusation.

Write on, or read in Paper, signifies News.

Blot or tear your Paper, signifies the ill ordering of Business.

Bray, or pound Pepper, signifies melancholy.

Dispute with Philosophers, signifies Profit and Gain.

Are turn'd a Physition, signifies Chearfulness.

Give or take Physick, signifies living in Poverty.

See your Picture drawn, signifies long Life.

Fall into a Pit or Ditch, signifies the Loss of a Cause or Suit in Law.

Put up Prayers and Supplications to God, signifies Happiness.

Q.

See the King or Queen, signifies Honor and Joy.

See Quails, signifies bad News at Sea, Piracy, Ambuscadoes, and Treachery.

R.

R.

Hear a Raven croak, ſignifies Sadneſs.

See a Raven fly over you, ſignifies Danger and Damage.

See Ravens flying, ſignifies Complaints and Sadneſs.

See it Rain, ſignifies great Riches.

Beſtow a Ring upon any one, ſignifies Damage.

See a River flow into your Houſe, ſignifies plenty of Riches.

See a troubled River, ſignifies Annoy and Diſcontent.

See a River flow out of your Houſe, ſignifies that your Life is in danger, or ſome Loſs that will accrew by Injury done to you.

See a clear River glide along, ſignifies Security.

Have Rods in your Hands is Jollity.

Eat Roots, ſignifies Diſcord.

Eat Roaſt-meat, ſignifies falling into Sin.

See Red-roſes, ſignifies Joy and Recreation.

S.

Eat a Sallad, ſignifies Evil or Sickneſs that will happen.

Eat

To Dream that you

Eat Salt Meat, signifies a Disease.

Study the Sciences, signifies Chearfulness.

Wash yourself in the Sea, signifies Loss and Damage.

Catch Sea-Fish, it is a bad Sign.

Fight with Serpents and Adders, signifies the Overthrow of Enemies.

See many Serpents, signifies that you will be deceiv'd by a Woman.

Hear a shaking, signifies Deceit, which will happen to the Dreamer in the place where he Dreams.

See Ships full fraught with Goods, signifies Prosperity,

See Ships endanger'd by a Tempest, signifies Peril.

Sail in a Ship, or see Ships sailing, is a good Sign.

Have old Shooes and Stockings, signifies Sadness.

Have new Shooes and Stockens, signifie Comfort.

See Old Shooes, signifies Loss.

See yourself sick; signifies Sadness or Imprisonment.

Are cloathed with Silk, signifies Honour.

See Silver eaten, signifies great Advantage.

Eat

To Dream that you

Eat Silver, ſignifies Wrath and Anger.

See your deceaſed Brothers and Siſters, ſignifies long Life.

Marry your Siſters, ſignifies Danger.

Talk with your Son, ſignifies Damage.

Take a Sparrow-hawk, ſignifies Gain.

Have a Staff in your Hand, ſignifies Sickneſs.

See the Stars of Heaven, ſignifies Loſs to the Emperour, or your own Lord.

See the Sun clear, ſignifies Aſſuredneſs among Great Perſons, who will accompliſh their Deſigns.

See the Sun in a Cloud, ſignifies Danger to the ſaid Great Perſons.

See the Sun and Moon fall together, is an ill Sign.

Taſte ſweet things, ſignifies Subtility.

Trade in Swine or Lead, ſignifies Sickneſs.

T.

See Tapſtery or Pictures, ſignifies Treachery, Deceit, and Cozenage.

Draw

To Dream that you

Draw out your Teeth, ſignifies Death.

Loſe your Teeth, ſignifies Honour: It ſignifies alſo the Death of ſome near Relation or in intimate Friend.

Walk upon Thorns, ſignifies Deſtruction of Enemies.

Unſettl'd in your Thoughts, ſignifies Joy.

Are turn'd into a Tree, ſignifies Sickneſs.

Sell Trees, ſignifies Loſs.

See Trees, or are Climbing them, ſignifies future Honour.

See wither'd Trees, ſignifies Deceit.

See Trees bearing Fruit, ſignifies Gain and Profit.

See Trees without Bloſſom, ſignifies Expedition in Buſineſs.

See yourſelf chang'd into a Tree, ſignifies Joy and Profit.

V.

Eat Variety of Meats, ſignifies Loſs.

Embark in a ſmall Veſſel, ſignifies Sickneſs.

Drink Vinegar, the ſame.

Diſcourſe with the Virgin *Mary*, ſignifies Joy.

Undo a Man, ſignifies Sickneſs.

W.

To Dream that you

Walk apace or run, signifies Gain.
Drink clear Water, is a good Sign.
Drink hot Water, signifies Sickness.
Drink stinking Water, signifies a Violent Distemper.
Bathe in stinking Water, signifies Shame and false Accusation.
Fall into the Water, signifies Death, or Danger to your Person.
Cleanse a Well, or fall into it, signifies Injury.
Drink white Wine, signifies Health.
Eat white Bread, signifies Gain.
Lie with a Whore, signifies certainty in dispatch of Business.
Hear your Wife Scold, signifies great Torment.
Drink Sophisticated Wine, is an extraordinary good Sign.
See She-goats, or Wolves, signifies that you will be Robb'd.
Marry a Wife, signifies Loss.
Take away a Woman, signifies change of Place.
See yourself turn'd Woman, signifies Sickness.
See a Woman naked, signifies the Death of some Person.

To Dream that you

Walk

To Dream that you

Walk in the Dirt, or among Thorns, ſignifies Sickneſs.

Walk in the Water of ſome Torrent, ſignifies Adverſity and Grief.

Write Letters to your Friends, or receive Letters from them, ſignifies good News.

Walk in the Night, ſignifies Trouble or Melancholly.

See and eat Almonds, Wall-nuts and Hazle-nuts, ſignifies Difficulty and Trouble.

Are ſtung by Waſps, ſignifies Vexation and Troubles, occaſion'd by envious Perſons.

A Woman runs, it ſignifies Diſgrace and Damage.

Trade with a Stranger in Wool, it ſignifies Profit.

Carry Wood upon your Back, it ſignifies to the Rich Servitude, to the Poor Profit.

Piſs againſt a Wall, ſignifies Aſſiſtance in Buſineſs.

Come out of your Mother's Womb, it ſignifies being freed from unlucky Buſineſs, and rais'd to Preferment.

XXI. *Examples of Dreams that have had a true Event.*

Joseph, the Son of *Jacob*, dream'd that his Brother's sheaves did Obeysance to those he had made; and soon after he dream'd, that the Sun, Moon, and eleven Stars, seemed to worship him: All which was true; for being by the inscrutable Methods of Divine Providence, made Governour of all *Ægypt*, and his Brethren being forc'd to come thither for Corn, by reason of the universal Famine in *Canaan*, they all bow'd down to him as he had dream'd, tho' they knew him not: And after he had discover'd himself, he sent for his Father and all his Family, and gave them the Land of *Goshen* to dwell in.

King *Pharaoh*'s Butler being cast into Prison by the King, dreamed in the Night, and saw a Vine with three Branches, which by degrees flouriſh'd; and after it had blossom'd, the ripe Grapes appear'd, and he seem'd to have the King's Cup in his Hand, pressing the Grapes, and straining out the Wine, which over-flow'd, the Cup he presented to the King. *Joseph* being then in the same Prison, interpreted this Dream and

and told the Butler, that the three Branches were the three Days that he was ſtill to remain in Priſon; which time being expir'd, the King, mindful of him, re-eſtabliſh'd him in his Office, to ſerve him as before; which had a true Event.

At the ſame time the King's Baker, who was then a Priſoner alſo, dream'd, That he carried three Baskets of Meal upon his Head; and that in the uppermoſt Basket there were all Sorts of Viands that could be prepared by the Baker's Art, and that the Birds eat of it. *Joſeph* interpreted his Dream alſo; and told him, That the three Baskets were three Days, at the end whereof, the King would cauſe the poor Baker to be hang'd. And this was accordingly fulfill'd.

Now about a Year after, King *Pharaoh* dream'd, that he was ſtanding near a River, out of which there came ſeven well-favour'd and fat Kine, which were devour'd by ſeven others, meager and ill-feavour'd: The ſame Night he dream'd again, That he ſaw ſeven full Ears of Corn, which were ſwallow'd up by ſeven other dry and wither'd Ears. *Joſeph* interpreted this Dream thus: That the ſeven fat Kine, and the ſeven full Ears of Corn ſignify'd ſeven

Years of Plenty in the Kingdom of *Ægypt*; and the ſeven meager Kine, and dry wither'd Ears of Corn, did denote ſeven Years of Dearth and Famine, during which time they ſhould conſume all that was gathered up in the ſeven Years of Plenty. Which Interpretation was afterwards verified by the Event.

Veſpaſian being with the Emperour *Nero* in the Iſland of *Achaia*, ſaw in a Dream an unknown Perſon, who acquainted him, that his good Fortune would commence, when *Nero* ſhould have a Tooth drawn: The firſt Perſon *Veſpaſian* met, after he was awake coming out of his Chamber, was a Chirurgeon, that told him he came juſt at that time from drawing one of *Nero*'s Teeth. Shortly after *Nero* died, and *Galba* alſo who ſucceeded him; and *Veſpaſian* making his Advantage of the Diſſention between *Otho* and *Vitellius*, was created Emperor.

Simonides the Poet having interr'd a dead Corpſe which he found on the Sea-ſhoar the Night after he dream'd, that that ſame Body appear'd to him, and adviſ'd him not to venture to Sea; upon which he remain'd on Shoar; and his Aſſociates ſetting ſail in order to a Voyage, unfortunately periſh'd by a Tempeſt.

Septim

Septimus Severus dream'd, that he ſaw the Emperour *Pertinax* break his Neck by a fall, and that his Horſe made towards him, whereupon he mounted. Which fell out truly, *Severus* being choſen Emperour in his place.

The Emperour *Conſtantine* leading an Army which he had rai'd againſt *Maxentius*, ſaw in a Dream, a beaming and reſplendent Croſs, and dreamed, that he heard a Voice which told him, That in that Sign he ſhould overcome his Enemies; whereupon he cauſed a Croſs adorned with Gold and precious Stones, to be carried on the Day of the Battel, and committed the Cuſtody of it to the moſt valiant Men in his Army; and under theſe happy Preſages, he totally defeated the Army of *Maxentius*, who was ſlain upon the place.

Amilcar the *Carthagenian* General, beſieging a Town in *Sicily*, dreamed he heard a Voice that aſſur'd him, he ſhould Sup in the Town to morrow: This Dream wrought ſo effectually with *Amilcar*, that he believ'd he ſhould take the Town that Day; and to that end, having given order to his Souldiers for a General Aſſault, a Diſſention aroſe among the variety of Nations that made up the Compoſition of his Army; of

which the Town taking an advantage, sallied out; and attacking that place where *Amilcar* then was, took him Prisoner, and conducted him into their Town; where he supp'd according to his Dream, but contrary to his Expectation.

By what has been related, the Reader may see what Notices of future things Men often-times receive in their Dreams, and therefore the fore-going Alphabetical Collection of them, may be very profitable, and of great use to those that are curious Observers of them.

XXII. *A Catalogue of Proverbs, with the Names of the Countries wherein they are particularly used.*

A Proverb is a wise Saying, verified by long Experience; and the Wisdom of the Antients in all Nations, is to be seen nothing more evidently, than in their Proverbial Sentences. I have therefore for the benefit of the Reader set down those Proverbial Sentences which are peculiar to every County in *England*, in an Alphabetical Order. And these Proverbial, or Wise Sayings, are so essential to a Book of Knowledge, that this had not been compleat thout it.

Bark

Barkſhire.

The Vicar of *Bray*, will be Vicar of *Bray* ſtill.

Bedfordſhire.

As plain as *Dunſtable* Road.
As crooked as *Crawley* Brook.
The Bayliff of *Bedford* is coming.

Buckinghamſhire.

Buckinghamſhire Bread and Beef:
Here, if you beat a Buſh, it's odds you'll ſtart a Thief.

Cambridgeſhire.

Cambridgſhire Camels.
An *Henry* Sophiſter

Cheſhire chief of *Cheſhire* Men.
Better wed over the Mixon, than over the Moor.

Cornwal.

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You ſhall know the *Corniſh* Men.
To give one a *Corniſh* hug.
Hengſten-town well is wrought,
Is worth *London*-town dear bought.
He is to be ſummon'd before the Mayor of *Halgaver.*
When *Dudman* and *Ram-head* meet
He doth Sail into *Cornwal* without a Bark.

Cumberland.

If *Skiddaw* hath a Cap,
Scruſſel wots full well of that.
Skiddaw, *Lauvellin*, and *Caſticand*,
Are the higheſt Hills in all *England*.
Ingleborough, *Pendle*, and *Penrigent*,
Are the higheſt Hills between *Scotland* and *Trent*.

Devonſhire.

To *Devonſhire*, or *Denſhire* Land
A *Plimouth* Cloak; [*i. e.* a Cane or Stick]
He may remove Mort Stone.
Firſt hang and draw,
Then hear the Cauſe by *Lidford* Law.

Dorſetſhire.

As much a Kin as *Lenſon*-hill to *Pilſon*-pen.
Stabb'd with a *Byrdport* Dagger; [that is hang'd.]
Dorſetſhire Dorſers.

Eſſex.

Eſſex Stiles, *Kentiſh* Miles, and *Norfolk* Wiles many a Man beguiles.
Eſſex Calves.
The Weavers Beef of *Colcheſter*; [that is, Sprats, brought thither in vaſt quantities.]
Jeering *Cogſhal.*
Braintree for the Pure, and *Bocking* for the Poor;
Cogſhal for the Jeering Town, and *Kelvedon* for the Whore.

Glou.

Glouceſterſhire.

As ſure as God's in *Glouceſterſhire.*
You are a Man of *Daresby,*
It's as long in coming as *Cotſwald* Barley.
He looks as if he had liv'd on *Tewksbury* Muſtard.
The *Tracy*'s have always the Wind in their Faces.
As fierce as a Lion of *Cotſwald*; [*i. e.* a Sheep.]

Hampſhire.

Manners maketh Man,
Quoth *William* of *Wickham.*
Canterbury is the higher Rack, but *Wincheſter* is the better Manger.
The *Iſle of Wight* hath no Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes.

Hartfordſhire.

Hartfordſhire Clubs, and clouted Shoon.
Hartfordſhire Hedge-hogs.
Ware and *Wade*'s Mill, are worth all *London.*
Hartfordſhire Kindneſs.

Hereford ſhire.

Bleſſed is the Eye
That is between *Severn* and *Wye.*
Lemſter Bread and *Weahly* Ale.

Huntingdonſhire.

This is the way to Beggers-Buſh.
Ramſey the Rich.

Kent.

Kent.

A Knight of *Calais*, a Gentleman of *Wales*,
And a *Laird* of the North Countree;
A Yeoman of *Kent* with his yearly Rent,
Will buy them out all three.

Kentiſh Long-tails.

The Father to the bough, the ſon to the plough.

Dover Court, all Speakers and no Hearers.

A Jack of *Dover*.

Some part of *Kent* hath Health and no Wealth, *viz.* Eaſt *Kent*

Some Wealth and no Health, *viz.* the *Weald* of *Kent*.

Some hath both Wealth and Health, *viz.* the middle of the County, Parts near *London*.

Lancaſhire.

Lancaſhire fair Women.

It is written upon a Wall in *Rome*,
Ribcheſter was as rich as any Town in Chriſtendom.

As old as *Pendle*-hill.

If *Riving-pike* do wear a Hood,
Be ſure that Day will ne'er be good.

Leiceſterſhire.

Bean-belly *Leiceſterſhire*.

If *Bever* hath a Cap,
You Churles of the Vale look to that.

Lincolnſhire.

Lincolnſhire where Hogs ſhite Soap, and Cows ſhite Fire.

Lin-

Lincolnſhire Bag-pipes.

As loud as *Tom* of *Lincoln.*

All the Carts that come to *Crowland*, are ſhod with Silver.

As Mad as the Baiting-Bull of *Stamford.*

He was born at Little *Wittham.*

Grantham-Gruel, nine Grits, and a Gallon of Water.

They hold together as the Men of *Marham* when they loſt their Common.

Middleſex.

Middleſex Clowns.

He that is at a low Ebb at *Newgate*, may ſoon be aflote at *Tyburn.*

When *Tottenham*-Wood is all on Fire,
Then *Tottenham*-Street is nought but Mire.

Tottenham is turn'd French.

London.

A *London* Jury, hang half, and ſave half.

London Lick-penny.

A *London*-Cockney.

Billings-gate-Language.

Kirby's Caſtle and *Megſe*'s Glory,
Spinala's Pleaſure and *Fiſhers* Folly.

He was born within the ſound of *Bow-bell.*

St. *Peter*'s in the Poor,
Where's no *Tavern*, nor *Ale-houſe*, nor Sign at the Door.

Good

Good Manners to except my Lord Mayor of *London*.

I have din'd as well as my Lord-Mayor of *London*.

As old as *Paul's* or *Paul's* Steeple.

You make *Paul's* (Vulgarly call'd *Powl's* Work on it.

He is only fit for *Ruffians* Hall ; [*Stow* in his Annals tells us *West-Smithfield* was formerly ſo called, where *Ruffians* met to try Maſteries.]

A Loyal Heart may be Landed under Traitor's Bridge.

To caſt Water into the *Thames*.

He muſt take a Houſe in *Turn-again-lane*

He may Whet his Knife on the Threſhold of the Fleet ; [or at the Counter-gate.]

All goes down *Gutter-lane*.

As lame as St. *Giles's Cripple-gate*.

You are all for the Hoiſtings, [or Huſtings.]

Weſtminſter.

There's no Redemption from Hell.

As long as *Meg* of *Weſtminſter*.

A *Weſtminſter* Wedding; [*i. e.* a Whore and a Rogue.]

Norfolk.

Norfolk Dumplings.

A *Yarmouth* Capon, [*i. e.* a Red-herring.]

He is arreſted by the Bayliff of *Merſhland* ; [*i. e.* an Ague.

Gim-

Gimmingham, *Trimmingham*, *Knapton* and *Trunch*,
North *Repps* and South *Repps*, are all of a Bunch.

Northamptonſhire.

The Mayor of *Northampton* opens Oyſters with his Dagger.
He that would eat a butter'd Faggot, let him go to *Northamtnon.*
Brackly-Breed, better to hang than to feed.

Northumberland.

From *Berwick* to *Dover*,
Three hundred Miles over.
To take *Hector*'s Cloak,
We will not loſe a *Scot.*
A *Scottiſh* Man, and a *New-caſtle* Grind-ſtone travels all the World over.
If they come, they come not: And if they come not, they come.

Nottinghamſhire.

As wiſe as a Man of *Gotham.*
The little Smith of *Nottingham*,
Who doth the Work that no Man can.

Oxfordſhire.

You were born at *Hogs Norton.*
To take a *Burford* Bait.
Banbury Veal, Cheeſe, and Cakes.
Teſtons are gone to *Oxford* to ſtudy in *Brazen-noſe*

Send

Send *Verdingales* to *Broad-gates* in *Oxford*.

Rutlandſhire.

Rutland Ruddleman.

Shropſhire.

He that fetches a Wife from *Shrewsbury*, muſt carry her into *Staffordſhire*, or elſe he ſhall live in *Cumberland*.

Somerſetſhire.

'Ch was bore at *Taunton-dean*, where ſhou'd I be bore elſe?

The Beggars of *Bath*.

Briſtol Milk.

Staffordſhire.

In *April*, *Dove*'s Flood,
Is Worth a King's Good.

Watton under *Weaver*
Where God came never.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Milk.

Suffolk fair Maids.

You are in the High-way to *Needham*.

Bettles for a Puritan, *Bungey* for the Poor, *Haſelworth* for a Drunkard, and *Bliborough* for a Whore.

Between *Cowhithe* and merry *Caſſingland*,
The Devil ſhit *Benacre*, look where it ſtands.

Surry.

The vale of *Holins-dale*
Was never won, we ever Stall.

Twittle

Twittle twattle, drink up your Posset-drink.

Sussex.

A *Sesley* Cockle, an *Arundal* Mullet, a *Pulborough* Eel, an *Amberly* Trout, a Rye Herring, a *Bourn* Wheat-ear.

Westmoreland.

Let *Uter-Pendragon* do what he can,
The River *Eden* will run as it ran
As Crafty as a *Kendal* Fox.

Wiltshire.

It is done *Secundum usum Sarum.*
Salisbury Plain
Is seldom without a Thief or twain.

York-shire.

From *Hell*, *Hull*, and *Hallifax*, --deliver us.
A *Scarborough* Warning
As true Steel as *Rippen-rowels.*
A *Yorkshire* Way-bit, or Wee-bit; that is, a small-bit.]
Merry *Wakefield.*
Pendles, *Ingleborough*, and *Penigent*
Are the three highest Hills betweet *Scotland* and *Trent.*
Pendle, *Penigent*, and *Ingleborough*,
Are the three highest Hills all *England* thorow.
If *Brayton* bargh, and *Hambleton* hoagh, and *Durton* bream,
Were all in thy Belly, 'twould never be team.

When

When *Brighton* is pull'd down,
Hull ſhall become a great Town.
Cleaveland in the clay,
Bring in two Soles, and carry one away.

Proverbs Omitted.

Every Day of the Week, a ſhower of Rain,
And on *Sunday* twain.
Oxford Knives, and *London* Wives.
Who goes to *Weſtminſter* for a Wife, to *Paul*'s for a Man, and to *Smithfield* for a Horſe, may meet with a Whore, a Knave, and a Jade.
Grays-Inn for Walks, *Lincolns-Inn* for a Hall;
The Inner-*Temple* for a Garden, and the middle for a Hall.
Dunmow Bacon, and *Doncaſter* Daggers, *Monmouth* Caps, and *Lemſter* Wool, *Darby*-Ale, and *London* Beer.
Like *Banbury* Tinkers, who in mending one hole, make three.
You may ſip up the *Severn*, and ſwallow *Mavorn* as ſoon.
Little *England* beyond *Wales*; [that is *Pembrookſhire*.]
Little *London* beyond *Wales*; [*i. e. Beaumaris* in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, where moſt of the Inhabitants ſpeak good *Engliſh*, and many can ſpeak no *Welſh*.

XXIII. *General Proverbs.*

LOng abſent, ſoon forgotten.
He that's afraid of every Graſs, muſt not piſs in a Meadow.
Loſe nothing for want of asking.
Every Aſs thinks himſelf worthy to ſtand with the King's Horſes.
Awe makes Dun draw.
Bare Walls makes giddy Houſe-wives.
A good Face needs no Band.
Sir *John Barley-Corn*'s the ſtrongeſt Knight.
'Tis a hard Battle where none eſcapes.
Every Bean hath its Black.
Beggars muſt be no Chuſers.
Sue a Beggar and get a Louſe.
A good Beginning makes a good Ending.
Well begun is half done.
The beſt is beſt Cheap.
Make the beſt of a bad Bargain.
Birds of a Feather flock together.
A Bird in the Hand, is worth two in the Buſh.
That that's bred in the Bone will never out of the Fleſh.
All is not Butter the Cow ſhites.
Who Bulls the Cow, muſt keep the Calf.
Care will kill a Cat.

A pound of Care won't pay an ounce of Debt.
A muffl'd Cat is no good Mouſer.
Change of Paſture makes fat Calves.
Children and Fools ſpeak Truth.
A cloſe Mouth catches no Flies.
You muſt cut your Coat according to your Cloth.
A ragged Colt may make a good Horſe.
Don't count your Chickens before they be hatch'd.
When Fortune pipes, a Man may ſoon dance well.
You'd as good be in the Dark as without Light.
The longeſt Day will have an end.
One may ſee Day at a little hole.
He that waits for dead Mens Shooes, may go bare-foot.
Out of Debt, out of Danger.
An Ounce of Diſcretion's worth a Pound of Wit.
He muſt needs go whom the Devil drives.
Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Puddings.
The Ducks fare well in the *Thames*.
Early up and never the near.
Eaten Bread is ſoon forgotten.
All's well that ends well.
Exchange is no Robbery.
A bad Excuſe is better then none at all.
Experience is the Miſtreſs of Fools.

e that winks with one Eye, and ſees with t'other,
wou'd not truſt him, tho' he were my Brother.
fair Face is half a Portion.
raiſe a fair Day at Night.
ommon Fame's ſeldom to Blame.
a Man once fall all will tread on him.
o Fence againſt a Flail.
ools build Houſes and wiſe Men buy 'em.
Fool's Bolt is ſoon ſhot.
orbearance is no Acquittance.
o forget a Wrong, is the beſt Revenge.
ove thy Friend e'er thou have need.
ll are not Friends that ſpeak us fair. he'll ouch a gall'd Horſe on the Back, and winch.
Gentleman without an Eſtate, is like a Pudding without Sewet.
entility without Ability is worſe than plain Beggery.
an does what he can, and God what he will.
ell me with whom thou go'ſt, and I'll tell thee what thou do'ſt.
hat that's ſauce for a Gooſe, is ſauce for a Gander.
e's handſome that handſome does.
elp Hands for I have no Lands.
ard fare, makes hungry Bellies.

Harm watch, Harm catch.
N'er loſe a Hog for a ha'pa'th o' Tarr.
Home is home, though it be never ſo homely.
'Tis a good Horſe that never ſtumbles, and a good Wife that never grumbles.
'Tis an ill Horſe that won't carry his own Provender.
Jack wou'd wipe his Noſe if he had it.
Every *Jack* muſt have his *Jill*.
Idle Folks lack no Excuſes.
'Tis ill jeſting with Edge-tools.
Ill-will never ſpeaks well.
Jone's as good as my Lady in the dark.
Ka me, and I'll ha thee.
The Kettle calls the Pot Black-arſe.
Kiſſing goes by Favour.
Knaves and Fools divide the World.
Better Kiſs a Knave then be troubled with him.
The more Knave the better luck.
Light Gains make a heavy Purſe.
Let them laugh that win.
A Lark's worth a Kite.
Little ſaid, ſoon a mended.
Little Strokes fell great Oaks.
Lightly come, lightly go.
Long look'd for, comes at laſt.
Many Hands make like work.
Man propoſes, God diſpoſes.

Meat and Mattin's hinder no Man's Journy.
Might over-comes Right.
Merry in the Hall when Beards wag all.
Miſunderſtanding brings Lies to Town.
Neceſſity has no Law.
Need makes the old Wife trot.
Near is my Petticoat, nearer my Smock.
Old Men are twice Children.
Old Men and Travellers may lie by Authority.
One Swallow don't make a Summer.
Patience is a Plaiſter for all Sores.
Penny wiſe and pound fooliſh.
Penny in Pocket's a good Companion.
Prayers and Provender hinders no Man's Journy.
Quick at Meat, quick at Work.
Rome was not built in a day.
Saying and Doing are two things.
Time and Tide tarry for no Man.
Uſe makes Perfectneſs.
When the Wine is in, the Wit's out.
Young Men may die, old Men muſt.

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His Daily PRACTICE.

A Year is the principal Part of Time, by which not only the Ages of Men and of other things, but alſo the times of many Actions in the World (their beginnings, progreſs, continuance and intervals) are meaſured: And is a Periodical Revolution of a great Circle of Months and Days, in which the four Seaſons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, are, after one Revolution of the Sun, ordain'd to return to their Courſes.

But there are divers ſorts of Years, as ſaith the Ancients, according to divers Nations, which are different from one another, reduced to the Rule of the Celeſtial Motions: The Year is divided into Aſtronomical and Political.

The Aſtronomical Year is alſo two fold; that is, *Solar* and *Lunar*.

The *Solar* Year is the time in which the Sun, by his proper Motion departing from one Point of the

the Ecliptick, returns to the ſame again. And this is called either Natural or Sydrial.

1. The Natural or Tropical Year, is the Space of Time in which the Sun departing from out of the Tropical, Equinoctial or Solſtitial Points, and running through the Ecliptick, returneth to the ſame again.

This Natural or Tropical Year is alſo two fold, mean or equal, and true, called alſo inequal.

The mean or equal Tropical Year, contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 15 Seconds.

The true or inequal Tropical Year, is ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, there the equal, by 6 or 7 Minutes; ſo it increaſeth or decreaſeth according to the ſwift or ſlow Progreſs of the Equinoctial or Solſtitical Points.

2. The Syderial Year, is the Space of Time in which the Sun returns to the ſame Star from whence he departed; and is 365 Days, 6 Hours, 9 Minutes; but in the Seconds there is a difference among Authors.

Now the Lunar Year, is likewiſe two fold; the Common, which is 12 Moons, or 354 Days, 8 Hours, *&c.* The Embaliſmal, which is 13 Moons or Lunations containing 383 Days, 21 Hours, *&c.*

The Political or Civil Years, be ſuch as be commonly uſed for the Diſtinction of Times; wherein reſpect is had either to the Motion of the Sun or Moon only, or to them both together, according to the Cuſtom of divers Nations.

The *Julian*, or old *Roman* Year conſiſting of 365 Days and ſix Hours; This *Julian* Account, or Year,

Year, is uſed by the *Engliſh*, *Muſcovites*, *Syrians*, *Abaſſines*, and *Ethiopians*, tho' the Name of their Months differ. It is held to begin (with the Vulgar) on the firſt of *January*: Which is therefore call'd *New-year's Day*: But, according to the State Accounts, the Year begins not till the 25th Day of *March*, at which time they alter the Date of the Year: As for Example: The firſt Day of *January* next will be reckon'd the firſt Day of the Year 1698; but becauſe the State Account begins not till the 25th of *March*, they commonly write the Date double, thus $169\frac{7}{8}$ from the 1ſt of *January* to the 25th of *March*; after which they write only 1698.

The *Gregorian* or new *Roman* Year, is ſo call'd, becauſe mended by Pope *Gregory* the 13th, conſiſts of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 Seconds: It begins on our 22d of *December*, being 10 Days before the *Julian*: And is receiv'd in all Countries owning the Authority of the See of *Rome*, and in ſome Proſtant Countries alſo, as in the ſix or ſeven Provinces, *Utrecht* keeping the *Julian* Account.

Of Months.

The Months by which we meaſure the Year, are of two ſorts, *viz.* Aſtronomical and Political, and each hath ſeveral Diviſions: Aſtronomical or Natural, are according to the Motion of the Sun and Moon; and be either Solar or Lunar; the Solar, are the Spans of Time in which the Sun runs through a twelfth part of the Zodiack, of which there are two ſorts, mean, or equal;-

qual; true, or unequal: An equal Solar Month is the Time in which the Sun Sun by his mean Motion goeth a twelfth part of the Zodiack, and is always 30 Days, 10 Hours, 29 Minutes, 6 Seconds, *&c.* But the true, or apparent, is according to the true Motion of the Sun thro' the Zodiack; for when he is in or near his Apogeon, the Months are longer; but when he is in or near his Perigeon they are ſhorter. *Lunar* Months are referred to the Moon's Motion, and are chiefly three fold, *viz.* Firſt, Periodical, which is the Space of Time in which the Moon by her mean Motion goeth through the Zodiack, and is about 27 Days, 8 Hours. Secondly, Synodical, which is the Space of Time from one Conjunction to another, being performed according to the Moon's mean Motion in 29 Days, 12 Hours, 44 Minutes, and about 4 Seconds; but according to the Moon's true Motion, it is ſometimes greater or leſſer, by about 12 Hours. Thirdly, The Month of Illumination or Apparition, is ſaid to be 28 Days, or 4 Weeks, it being the longeſt time that the Moon is to be ſeen between Change and Change. Laſtly, The Political Months are civil and uſual, as every Nation beſt pleaſeth; which differ both in Proportion and Name.

Of Days and Hours.

Days are either Natural or Artificial: A Day Natural, is one entire Revolution of the Sun about the Earth, which is performed in 24 Hours, containing both Day and Night: And this Day the

the *Engliſh* begin at Mid-night; but the Aſtronomers begin it at Mid-day, or Noon. An Artificial Day is from Sun-riſing to Sun-ſetting: differs in length of equal Hours, according to the Sun's place in the Zodiack, and Latitude of the Region. But in unequal Hours, (call'd Planetaty Hours) there are 12, ſo that one Hour is the 12th part of a Day, be it long or ſhort, and the Hours that make an Artificial Day, are from 6 to 6; that is, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

I ſhall now give ſome brief Directions for the Knowledge of the Weather.

Signs of Fair Weather.

The Sun riſing bright and clear; if he drive the Clouds before him into the *Weſt*. If at his Riſing there appears a Circle about him, and it vaniſheth equally away. If the Sun ſet Red. If the Moon be clear three Days after the Change, or three Days before the Full. If the Clouds appear with yellow Edges. A cloudy Sky, clearing againſt the Wind. The Rain-bow after Rain, appearing meanly Red. Miſts coming down from the Hills, and ſetling in the Valleys; or white Miſts riſing from the Waters in the Evening. Crows or Ravens gaping againſt the Sun. Beetles flying in the Evening. Batts flying abroad ſooner than ordinary. Many Flies or Gnats playing in the Sun-ſhine at Evening.

Signs of Rain.

If the Sun be fiery Red at his Riſing. If he ſhew pale and wan. If red and black Clouds be about

about him at his riſing. If his Rays look dark or blue. If the Moon three or four Days after the Change is blunt at both Ends, the thicker, the more. A Circle about the Moon. If the great Stars be only ſeen, and they look dim. The Rain-bow appearing in a fair Day, the greener it is, the more Rain. Birds waſhing themſelves. The Chattering of the Pye, Peacocks, and Ducks often crying. The Owl crying Chiwit often; Swallows flying low; the working of the Inſect call'd a Spinner. Many Worms appearing above Ground. The Beaſt eating greedily, and licking their Hoofs. The biting of Fleas, Gnats, &c. The Soot falling much from Chimneys. The ſweating of Stones. A circle round a Candle. Aches in ancient Peoples Limbs or Corns. Bells heard at a further diſtance than uſual. Sparks gathering together in the Fire. No Dew Morning nor Evening, &c. All theſe ſure Signs of Rain.

Signs of Wind or Tempeſt.

Red Clouds appearing in the Morning. Much Shooting of Stars. The Rain-bow red. Black Circles, with red Streaks, about the Moon. Stars dim and fiery. Autum fair, a Windy Winter. Clouds flying ſwift in the Air. Fire burning pale or huzzing. Ravenes clapping themſelves with their Wings. The high flying of the Hern. Crying of Swine. The Herb Treefoil looking rough.

Of

Of the Rain-bow.

The Rain-bow is that Bow which the Almighty was pleaſed to place in the Firmament, as a Token to *Noah* that he would drown the Earth no more: But as to the natural Cauſe of it, it is cauſed by the Sun-beams ſtriking upon a hollow Cloud, when its Edge is repelled and driven back againſt the Sun; and thus ariſeth variety of Colours by the mixing of Clouds, Air, and fiery Light together; therefore it is ſeen in Oppoſition to the Sun, for the moſt part in an Evening.

Of Rain.

The Ancients deſcribe Rain to be a cold and earthly Vapour, or Humour exhaled from the Earth and Waters by the Beams of the Sun, and carried into the middle Region of the Air, whereby the Extremity of the Cold, it is thicken'd into the Body of a Cloud; and afterwards being diſſolved through an acceſſion of Heat, it falleth upon the Earth: And this is done by God's Power, and at his Appointment, as the Prophet *Amos* witneſſeth, *Amos* 4. 7. and 9 6.

Of Hail.

Hail is nothing but Rain congealed into Ice by the coldneſs of the Air, freezing the Drops after the diſſolving of the Cloud; and the higher it comes, and the longer it tarries in the Air, the rounder and leſſer it is: We have ſometimes great ſhowers of Hail in the heat of Summer after a Thunder-clap; which doth manifeſt, that the

the Air at that time is extream cold, thus to congeal the Water therein, notwithstanding the heat then upon the Earth.

Of Snow.

Snow (as say the Ancients) is of the same humour that Hail is, but only of looser parts; and therefore in the Summer-time it is melted into Rain before it cometh down.

Of Frost and Dew.

In the Day-time, through the heat of the Sun, there is a cold and moist Vapour drawn up a little from the Earth; which after the setting of the Sun descends upon the Earth again, and is called Dew; but if by the sharpness of the Air it be congealed, it is called Frost; and therefore in hot Seasons, and windy Weather, Dews are not so frequent, nor so much, as after a calm and clear Night: For when Frosts happen, they dry up Wet and Moisture; for the Ice being melted, the Water is proportionably less.

Of the Wind.

Wind is said to be an Exhalation hot and dry; engendered in the Bowels of the Earth; and being gotten out, is carried side-long upon the face of the Earth, and cannot mount upwards above the middle Region of the Air, which by reason of its cold doth beat it back; so as by such strife, and by meeting other Exhalations rising, its motion is forced to be rather round than right in its falling; and this makes it a Whirl-puff, or Whirl-

Whirl-wind, which oftentimes by its violence carrieth many things with it from place to place, &c.

Of Earthquakes.

The Ancients affirm, That the cauſe of Earthquakes is plenty of Winds gotten and confined within the Bowels of the Earth, which in ſtriving to break forth, cauſeth a ſhaking, or ſometimes a cleaving of the Earth; and thereby the deſtruction of many People, and ruine of whole Towns and Cities, as the ſad fate of *Sicily* has but lately ſhown us, by ſinking of Mountains, and raiſing of Valleys. But tho' what I have ſaid may be the Natural Cauſe of Earthquakes, yet doubtleſs the Final Cauſe is God's Anger againſt a provoking ſinful People; which ought to make all our Hearts to tremble, leſt God for our ſins ſhould cauſe the Earth under us to do ſo.

Of Thunder and Lightning.

Thunder and Lightning is occaſioned by an Exhalation hot and dry, and being carried up into the middle Region of the Air, and there incloſed in the Body of a Cloud: Now theſe two Contrarities being thus ſhut or encloſed in one place together, they fall at varience, whereby the Water and Fire agree not until they have broken through, ſo that Fire and Water fly out of the Clouds, the breaking whereof making that Noiſe which we call Thunder, and the Fire is the Lightning; which is firſt ſeen, tho' the Thunder-crack be firſt given; becauſe our ſight is quicker than our hearing: For the ſooner the Thunder is heard after the Lightning is ſeen, the nearer it is to us.

Of the Four Quarters of the Year; and, First of the Spring.

The Spring, or Vernal Quarter, begins when the Sun enters into the *Ram*, or *Aries*, (which is with us on the ninth day of *March*, Aſtronomically) thereby making the Days and Nights equal to all the World, the Sun then riſing due Eaſt, and ſetting due Weſt. This Quarter continues while the Sun goes through *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*.

This Quarter is naturally hot and moiſt; the moſt temperate in all the Year, being both pleaſant and healthful, and moſt convenient for the taking of Phyſick, either to remove Cronical Diſtempers, or to prevent them for time to come.

II. *Of the Summer.*

The Summer, or Eſtival Quarter begins when the Sun touches the firſt minute of *Cancer*, or the Crabb, thereby making the longeſt Days, and ſhorteſt Nights, to thoſe that dwell on the North ſide of the *Equinox*, which uſually happeneth upon the 11th of *June*; after which the Days decreaſe. This Quarter continues till the Sun hath gone through *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*.

This Quarter is hot and dry; for then the Sun with us is in his full height and ſtrength, bringing to perfection the Productions of the Earth, the time of gathering in the Harveſt being chiefly in the laſt Month of this Quarter.

III. *Of*

III. *Of the Autumnal Quarter.*

The Autumnal Quarter begins when the Sun is ſaid to touch the firſt minute of *Libra*, or the Ballance, thereby making the Days and Nights again of equal length, which is uſually upon the 12th day of *September*, for then likewiſe the Sun riſeth due Eaſt, and ſets due Weſt. This Quarter continues while the Sun goes through *Libra*, *Scorpio* and *Sagitary*.

This Quarter is generally held to be cold and dry, tho' it often proves very moiſt and wet; for the Sun now with-draws his heat, and thereby cauſeth the falling of the Leaves from the Trees, whence this Quarter is alſo called the Fall of the Leaf.

IV. *Of Winter.*

The Winter or Hyemnal Quarter begins when the Sun touches the firſt minute of the Tropical Sign *Capricorn*, which is for the moſt part about the 11th of *December*, thereby making the ſhortſt Days and longeſt Nights, to thoſe that dwell in the North ſide of the *Equinoctial*, and the contrary to thoſe that dwell on the South-ſide. This Quarter continues while the Sun makes his progreſs thro' *Capricorn*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*.

This Quarter is counted cold and moiſt, being directly oppoſite to Summer: for now the Fields look barren, and the Trees naked.

The Country-man's Obſervations on every Month in the Year.

January.

PLant Vines and lay them for increaſe, and plant Apple and Pear-trees, and all ſorts of Wall-fruit-trees; if the Weather be open, trim Wall-trees, cut and nail them: Set and ſow Kernels and Stones, in this and in the next Month breaking only the Stones or Shells, and ſow only the Kernel: Set Beans and Peaſe: Cut, and ſet and lay Quickſets and Roſes: all theſe may be done alſo the next Month. Drench weak and ſick Cattel.

February.

Now is a very good time for Grafting the forward ſorts of Fruit-trees: If the weather be temperate, ſow hardy Seeds, as, Peaſe, Beans, Radiſhes, Parſnips, Carrots, Onions, Parſley, Spinage: Make up Hot-beds for Melons, Cucumbers, and ſuch like: Lay Branches of Vines, Roſes, Wood-bines, Jeſſamines, Laureſtine, Phillerey, Pyracantha, *&c.* Plant Goosberries, Currans, Raſberries; and begin to plant hardy Herbs, towards the latter end of the Month Tranſplant Cabbage and Colliflowers, ſow Aſparagus.

March.

This is the Principal Month for Grafting ſorts of Fruit-trees; tranſplant all ſorts of hardy

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Herbs and Flowers, make up Hot-beds for Cucumbers, Melons, Colliflowers to come late; the Ruſſia Cabbage and tender Flower-ſeeds, as, Amaranths of all ſorts, Africans, Marvail of Peris, &c. Sow moſt ſorts of Garden-ſeeds, as, Endive, Succory, Leeks, Radiſh, Beets, Parſnips, Skirrets, Parſley, Sorrel, Bugloſs, Burrage, Chirvil, Sallery, Lettice, Rediſh, Onions, Orice, Purſlain, Carrots, Creſſes, Spinnage, Marigolds, &c. and moſt ſorts of Flower-ſeeds; likewiſe Turnips in this and the next Month, to have them early. This is the principal Month for ſowing of Seeds, and planting of Flowers and Slips. Sow Pinks, and Carnations, and Gilly-flowers at the Full Moon, and the Seeds of all Winter-Greens; Plant out Colliflowers, and all ſorts of Cabbages, where they are to ſtand; and likewiſe Carnation-layers in this and in the next Month. In this Month alſo ſow Oats and Barley.

April.

You may graft ſome ſort of Fruit-trees in the beginning of this Month: Sow all Garden-ſeeds in dry weather; and plant all ſorts of Garden-herbs in wet weather. You may yet ſow thoſe ſort of Seeds ſpoke of in *March*: Sow tender ſeeds, as, ſweet Marjoram, Baſil, Pinks, Carnations, Hyſſop, Thyme, Savoury, and Purſlain, Dutch and Engliſh Savoys. Set all ſorts of Winter-greens in this and in the former Month, as Sage and Roſemary, ſow Lettice, Spinnage, Chervil, and Creſſes, once in three or four Weeks

to have it young. Plant Cucumbers, Melons and Artichoaks. In this Month alſo ſow Hemp and Flax, pull Hops, and open your Beehives and Bark Trees for Tanners.

May.

About the beginning, or within a fortnight under or over, ſow French-beans in fine Mold: ſow tender Garden-ſeeds, as, ſweet Merjoram, Thime and Baſil, Dutch and Engliſh Savoys, Plant out Cucumbers and Amaranthus, *&c.* Of the Hot bed, take up Tulips whoſe ſtocks are dry; ſow Purſlain. Set your ſtills on work. Weed your Hop-gardens, cut off ſuperfluous Branches, Moſs Trees, and Weed Gardens and Corn.

June.

The beginning of this Month ſow Engliſh and Dutch Savoys; ſow Sallad-ſeeds for latter Sallads. Take up your beſt Anemonies, Tulips and Ranunculuſes: Sow Turnip-ſeed in this and the next Month; and tranſplant thoſe Savoys that were ſowed the laſt Month; Plant Slips of Mirtle. Shear your Sheep, the Moon encreaſing.

July.

This is the principal Month to Innoculate Apricocks, Peaches, Nictarines, and Roſes, *&c.* Prune your Wall-trees, lay Gilliflowers and Carnations; ſow Lettice, and Spinnage, for latter Sallading; tranſplant or remove Tulips, or other Bulbous-roots; Plant Cuttings of Myrtles but let 'em not have too much Sun at firſt. Re-

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move your large ſided Cabbages planted in *May*, to head in Autumn. Keep Weeds from growing to ſeed, and begin your Hawing. Gather the Snails from your Wall-fruit, but pull not off the bitten Fruit, for then they will begin with others.

Auguſt.

The beginning of this Month ſow Cabbage and Colliflower-ſeed; prune ſuperfluous Branches from the Wall-fruit-trees, unbind the Buds you inoculated the Month before, if they take. Sow Spinnage and Lettuce for latter Sallading: Set Cuttings of Bays, Lauruſtinus, Laurel and Honiſuckles, plant them rather in the Shade then in the Sun: Sow Lark-ſpur, Canditaft, Columbines, Robin in the Buſh, and ſuch hardy Plants as will endure the Winter: Plant Strawberries, and other Garden-plants. Reap and gather in your Harveſt, while the Weather continues fair, for you muſt reap and carry in your Corn, as well as make Hay, whilſt the Sun ſhines.

September.

Tranſplant Colliflowers and Cabbages that were ſowed in *Auguſt*: Plant Tulips, and other Bulbos Roots you formerly took up: Take off your Carnation-layers, and plant them where they are to ſtand the Winter: Remove Fruit-trees from *September* till *March*, except in Froſt: Set Cuttings of Bays, Lawrels, *&c.* Tranſplant moſt ſorts of Herbs and Flowers. Gather Hops the beginning of this Month, and ſow your Wheat and Rye.

October.

Set Beans and Peaſe; ſow all ſorts of Fruit-ſtones, as, Nuts, Kernels, and Seeds, either for Trees or Stock, in this or the next Month: Plant Roſe-trees, and your bulbous Roots of all ſorts: Plant all Fruit-trees that have ſhed their Leaves: French Stiff-lands.

November.

Sow Beans and Peaſe, prune all ſorts of Fruit-trees, and begin to cut and trim Wall-trees; lay up Carrots, Parſnips, Cabbages, either for your uſe, or for Seed. Cover your Aſparagus and Artichoakes: Set Nuts and Kernels: Yet you may plant Tulips. Kill your Swine in or near the full Moon.

December.

Set Peaſe and Beans, if the Weather be moderate: Set and tranſplant all ſorts of Fruit-trees eſpecially ſuch as are not very tender, and ſubject to the injury of the Froſt; prune Vines if the Weather be open: Nail and cut all ſorts of Fruit-trees: Sow Bay and Lawrel-berries dropping ripe.

The Names of the Market towns in every County throughout England *and* Wales; *with the Days of the Week when the Markets are kept: As alſo their Diſtance from* London; *with an Account what Commodities each County produceth; and in what Dioceſs or Biſhoprick it is.*

Barkſhire.

Abbington M. F.	46	Newberry Th.	47
Eaſt-Iſley W.	44	Ockingham Tu.	28
Farringdon Tu.	56	Reading Sat.	32
Hungerford W.	54	Wallingford Tu. Fr.	38
Lambourn	55	Wantage Sat.	50
Maiden-head W.	22	New Windſor Sat.	20

Chief Commodities of this County are Sheep, Wool, and Corn. Saliſbury *Dioceſs.*

Bedfordſhire.

Ampthil Th.	36	Luton Mond.	28
Bedford Tu. Sat.	40	Potton Sat.	37
Biggleſwade W.	34	Shefford Fr.	34
Dunſtable W.	30	Tuddington Sat.	34
Leighton Tu.	33	Woburn Fr.	37

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Butter, Cheeſe, and Poultry. Lincoln *Dioceſs.*

Buc-

Buckinghamshire.

Ailsbury Sat.	33	Newport-paynel Sat.	44
Amersham Tu.	24	Oulney M.	47
Beaconsfield Th.	22	Risburrow Sat.	30
Buckingham Sat.	44	Stonistratford Fr.	44
Chesham W.	24	Wendower Th.	30
Colebrook W.	15	Wiccomb Fr.	27
Suingo Fr.	30	Wistow Th.	39
Marlow Sat.	26		

Chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattel, Wool, Wood, Bone-lace. Lincoln *Dioceſs.*

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge Sat.	44	Linton Th.	39
Caxton Tu.	52	March Fr.	67
Eli Sat.	57	Wisbich Sat.	75

Chief Commodities are, Cheese, Butter, Corn, Cattel, Mault and Saffron. Ely *Dioceſs.*

Cheshire.

Altrincham Tu.	137	Nantwich Sat.	126
Congleton Sat.	123	Norwich Fr.	125
Fordsham W.	140	Sandbich Th.	125
Huntsford Sat.	128	Stopford Fr.	134
Malpas M.	130	Tarvin	139
Maxfield M.	124	Westchester W. S.	140
Middlewich Sat.	128		

Chief Commodities, Cheese, Corn, Cattel, Sheep, Fish, Fowl, Salt, and Mill-stones. Chester *Dioceſs.*

Corn-

Cornwal.

Bodmin Sat.	193	Liskard Sat.	180
Camelford Fr.	184	Listhiel Fr.	190
St. Columb Th.	200	Market-Jew Th.	228
Fowy Sat.	229	Padstow Sat.	194
Falmouth W. S.	214	Penrin W. S.	223
S. Germain Fr.		Penzance Th.	230
Grampord Sat.	206	Saltash Sat.	181
Helston Sat.	228	Stratton Tu.	174
St. Ives W. S.	229	Tregonny Mon.	209
East-Looe Sat.	196	Truroe W. S.	214
Launston Sat.	175		

Chief Commodities, Tin, Copper, Fish and Fowl. Exeter *Dioceß.*

Cumberland.

Abby-Holen Sat.	231	Keswick Sat.	218
Aston-More Sat.		Kerkswild Th.	210
Bootle W.		Long-town Th.	234
Brampton Th.	225	Penreth Tu.	221
Carlisle Sat.	233	Ravenglass Sat.	214
Cockermouth M.	226	Whitehaven Th.	227
Egremont Sat.	222	Wigton Tu.	229
Ireby Th.	225		

Chief Commodities, Sheep, Copper, Fish, Fowl, Cloth, Sea-coals, &c. Chester *and* Carlile *Dioceß.*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton M.	100	Bakewel M.	115
Ashburn Sat.	108	Bolsover Fr.	104

Che-

Chesterfield Sat.	106	Tidesate W.	120
Derby Fr.	98	Wirksworth Tu.	107
Dronfield Th.	112		

Chief Commodities, are Iron, Lead, Coal, Marble, Free-stone, and Mill-stones. Litchfield *and* Coventry *Dioceß.*

Devonshire.

Ashburton Sat.	153	Houlsworthy Sat.	169
Axminster Sat.	120	Ilfracomb	142
Barnstable Fr.	154	Kingsbridge Sat.	170
Biddiford Tu.	161	Medbury Th.	170
Bradnich	135	Morton Sat.	150
Chidley Sat.	146	South-molton Sat.	146
Chulmleigh-bow Tu.	149	Newton-abby W.	152
Columpton Sat.	134	Oak-hampton Sat.	158
Comb-Martin	194	Otery Tu.	133
Crediton Sat.	147	Plimouth M. Th.	173
Culliton Th.	125	Plimpton Sat.	178
Dartmouth Th.	165	Sidemouth	130
Dalbrook W.	170	Tavistock Sat.	168
Exeter Wed. Sat.	138	Tiverton Tu.	136
Hatherly Fr.	160	Torrington Sat.	158
Honiton Sat.	126	Totnes Sat.	160

Chief Commodities are, Tin, Lead, Kerseys, Serges, Bone-lace. Exeter *Dioceß.*

Dorsetshire.

Ablatsbury Th.	105	Corf-castle Th.	193
Bemister Th.	110	Cranburn W.	76
Blanford Sat.	85	Dorchester Sat.	97
Bridport Sat.	115	Everistwit Tu.	106
Cerne-abbas Th.	105	Frampton Th.	102

Lime

Lime Th.	120	Sherborn W.	100
Melcom-regis Fr.	105	Sturmiſter Th.	94
Middleton	91	Warham Sat.	90
Pool M. Th.	88	Weymouth Tu. Fr.	104
Shaftſbury Sat.	88	Winborn-minſt. Fr.	82

Chief Commodities are, Cattel, Sheep, Corn, Wood, Cloth, &c. Briſtol *Dioceſs.*

Durham.

Aukeland Th.	188	Darlington M.	185
Baynard's Caſtle W.	187	Stainthorp	190
Durham Sat.	200	Sunderland	200

Chief Commodities are, Sea coals, Lead, Iron, and Fiſh. Durham *Dioceſs.*

Eſſex.

Barking Sat.	7	Hatfield Sat.	25
Billerikay Tu.	20	Haulſtead Fr.	30
Braintree W.	34	Horndon Sat.	21
Brentwood Th.	15	Maldon Sat.	32
Chelmsford Fr.	25	Manningtree Tu.	51
Chipping-Ongar Sat.	19	Raleigh Sat.	30
Cogſhal Sat.	30	Rumford Wed.	10
Colcheſter Sat.	43	Thaxted Fr.	35
Dunmore Sat.	31	Walden Sat.	35
Epping Fr.	15	Waltham-abbey Tu.	12
Harwich Tu.	60		

Chief Commodities are, Cloth, Stuffs, Hops, Bacon, Saffron, Oyſters, &c. London *Dioceſs.*

Glou-

Glouceſterſhire.

Blackley W.	89	Mincing-hampton Tu.	77
Campden W.	67	Newent Fr.	89
Cheltenham Th.	77	Newnham Fr.	90
Chipping-ſudbury Tu.	77	Panſwick Tu.	78
Cirenceſter M. Fr.	70	Stow on the Would Th.	64
Dean Magna M.	90	Stroud Fr.	78
Durſley Th.	84	Tewkſbury W. S.	79
Fairford Fr.	62	Tedbury W.	77
Glouceſter W. S.	82	Thornbury Sat.	89
Horton Fr.	83	Wickware Tu.	
Lechlade Tu.	84	Winchcomb Sat.	72
Leonard-Stanley Sat.	82	Wotton Fr.	83
Marſhfield T.	84		

Chief Commodities are, Corn, Timber, Cheeſe, Wool, Cloth, Cyder, Perry, and Steel. Glouceſter *Dioceſs.*

Hampſhire.

Alreſton Th.	46	Newport in wight W.S.	72
Alton Sat.	38	Petersfield Sat.	45
Andover Sat.	55	Portſmouth Tu. Sat.	60
Baſing-ſtoke W.	39	Ramſey Sat.	55
Chriſt's Church	80	Ringwood W.	78
King's Clear Tu.	45	Southampton Tu. Th.	62
Lemington Sat.	72	Whitchurch	94
Odiam Sat.	34	Wincheſter W. S.	54

Chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattel, Iron, Wool, Honey, and Kerſies. Wincheſter *Dioceſs.*

Hart-

Hartfordſhire.

St. Albans Sat.	20	Hodſdon Th.	17
Baldock Th.	29	Hitching Tu.	30
Barnet M.	10	Rickmunſworth Sat.	17
Biſhop-ſtafford Th.	27	Stevenage Fr.	25
Berkhamſtead M.	24	Stondon Fr.	23
Buntingford M.	28	Tring Fr.	28
Hartford Sat.	21	Watford Tu.	15
Hampſtead Th.	22	Ware Tu.	20
Hatfield Th.	17	Royſton W.	34

Chief Commodities are, Wheat, Barley and Mault. London *and* Lincoln *Dioceſs.*

Herefordſhire.

Bramyard M.	96	Lidbury Tu.	90
Hereford W. S.	101	Pembridge Tu.	108
Kingſton W.	114	Roſs Th.	91
Lempſter F.	104	Webley Th.	108

Chief Commodities are, Cyder, Corn, Wood, Sheep, and Lemſter-*wool, which is accounted the beſt in* England. Hereford *Dioceſs.*

Huntingtonſhire.

Huntington Sat.	49	St. Neots Th.	41
St. Ives M.	49	Ramſey W.	55
Kimbolton Fr.	47	Yaxley Tu.	59

Chief Commodities are, Corn and Cattel. Lincoln *Dioceſs.*

Kent.

Appledore	54	Lidd Th.	63
Aſhford Sat.	51	Maidſtone Th.	28
Bromley Th.	7	Malling Sat.	25
Canterbury W. S.	46	Milton Sat.	37
Cranebrook Sat.	44	Rocheſter Fr.	27
Cray W.	13	Rumney Th.	61
Dartford Sat.	14	Sandwich W. S.	60
Dover W. S.	55	Sevenoak Sat.	20
Eltham M.	48	Smarden Fr.	42
Feverſham W. S.	44	Tenderden Fr.	50
Tokeſtone Th.	62	Tunbridge Fr.	28
Goldhurſt W.	40	Weſtram W.	28
Graveſend W. S.	29	Woolwich Fr.	8
Hithe Sat.	48	Wrotham Tu.	20
Lenhams Tu.	40	Wye Th.	49

Chief Commodities are, Corn, Fruit, Oyſters. Canterbury *and* Rocheſter *Dioceſs.*

Lancaſhire.

Blackbourn M.	154	Kirkham Tu.	162
Bolton M.	146	Lancaſter Sat.	188
Bury Th.	143	Leigh	145
Cartmel M.	192	Leverpool Sat.	150
Charley Tu.	154	Mancheſter Sat.	138
Clithero Sat.	158	Ormſkirk Tu.	156
Colne W.	153	Preſcot M.	147
Dalton Sat.	210	Preſton W. S.	160
Eccleſton	170	Poulton M.	163
Gaſting Th.	170	Rochdale Tu.	145
Haſlingdon W.	150	Ulverſtone Th.	197
Hawſhead M.	202	Warrington W.	140
Hornby M.	170	Wigan M Fr.	148

Chief

Chief Commodities, Coals, Cattel, Fish, Fowl, and Flax. Chester *Dioceſs.*

Leiceſterſhire.

Aſhby-de-la-zouch S.	89	Leiceſter S.	78
Billeſden F.	72	Loughborow Th.	80
Boſworth W.	83	Lutterworth Th.	71
Hallaton Th.	68	Melton-mowbray Tu.	78
Harborow Tu.	66	Mountſorrel M.	81
Hinckley M.	79	Waltham-would Th.	70

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, and Wool. Lincoln *Dioceſs.*

Lincolnſhire.

Alford Tu.	107	Gainſborow Tu.	115
Barton M.	130	Lincoln F.	102
Binbrook W.	114	Louth W. S.	112
Boſton S.	90	Market-reſen Tu.	114
Bourn S.	75	Market-deeping Th.	70
Burgh Th.	104	Navenby Th.	
Burton Tu.	127	Spitſby M.	100
Bullingbrook Tu.	100	Saltfleet	115
Crowland	72	Sleaford M.	88
Dennington S.	84	Spalding Tu.	78
Folkingham Th.	83	Stamford M. F.	70
Glamford Th.	122	Stanton M.	109
Grantham S.	85	Taterſhal F.	98
Great Grimſby W.	124	Thongcaſter S.	
Holbich Th.	84	Wainfleet S.	102
Horn-caſtle S.	102	Wragby Th.	
Kirton S.	117		

Chief Commodities are Wool, Cattel, Fiſh, Fowl, and Horſes. Lincoln *Dioceſs.*

Middleſex.

Brentford Tu.	8	Staines F.	1
Edgworth Th.	10	Uxbridge Th.	1
Enfield S.	10		

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, and Fruit. London *Dioceſs.*

The City of London, *the Metropolis of the Nation, ſtands within this County; as does likewiſe the City of* Weſtminſter; *but tho' both Cities be in it, yet neither of them are properly of it, being two diſtinct Cities of themſelves; and having in them, and the Liberties thereof* 120 *Pariſhes; in and about which Cities are alſo fifteen Markets, whoſe Names are,*

Weſtminſter	Market.	Honey-lane, or Milk-ſtreet,	Market.
Hungerford		Stocks	
St. James's		Leaden-hall	
Bloomſbury		Spittle-fields	
Brooks		Shadwell	
Clare		And Billinſgate for Fiſh.	
Covent-garden			
Weſt-ſmithfield			
Newgate			

Norfolk.

Aleſham S.	99	Burnham S.	9
Attleborow Th.	80	Caſton Tu.	9
Buckenham S.	79	Cromer S.	10

E. Dea

E. Dearham F.	82	[illegible]ham S.	92
Dis F.	76	[illegible]eche[illegible] W. M.	72
Downham S.	69	[illegible]ccham F.	82
Falkenham Th.	85	Swaffham S.	77
Foulsham Tu.	90	Thretford S.	70
E. Harling Tu.	75	Walton W.	74
Harlston W.	82	Walsingham F.	89
Hingham.	80	N. Walsham T.	100
Holt S.	7[illegible]	Worsted S.	98
Lin Regis Tu. S.	80	Wymondham F.	85
Norwich W. S.	90	Yarmouth S.	92

Chief Commodities are Stuffs, Stockings, Wool, Corn, Fish, and Coneys. Norwich *Dioceſs.*

Northamptonſhire.

Brackley VV.	48	Peterborough S.	62
Daventry VV.	60	Rockingham Th.	62
Highham ferris S.	47	Rothwell M.	58
Kettering F.	57	Thrapſton Tu.	53
King's Cliff Tu.	59	Touceſter Tu.	50
Northampton S.	54	VVellingborow VV.	52
Oundle S.	56		

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Sheep, Wood, and Shooes from Northampton. Peterborow *Dioceſs.*

Northumberland.

Alewick S.	238	Morpeth VV.	224
Berwick S.	262	Newcaſtle Tu. S.	212
Nexam Tu.	226	VVooler Th.	239

Chief Commodities are Sea-coal, Fiſh, Fowl, and Salt. Berwick *is not properly in this County, but lies between it and* Scotland. Durham *Dioceſs.*

Nottinghamſhire.

Bingham Tu.	86	Redford S.	110
Blith Tu.	115	Southwel *S.*	94
Mansfield Tu.	98	Tuxford M.	105
Newark VV.	95	VVorkſop VV.	110
Nottingham VV. *S.*	96		

Chief Commodities are Pit-coal, Corn, Wood, Fiſh, Fowl, and Liquorice. York *Dioceſs.*

Oxfordſhire.

Bampton VV.	56	Henly Th.	29
Banbury Th.	53	Oxford VV. *S.*	47
Biſtow	43	Tame Tu.	37
Burcheſter F.	45	VVatlington *S.*	36
Burford *S.*	62	VVitney Th.	54
Chipping-norton VV.	59	VVoodſtock Th.	57
Deddington *S.*	51		

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Wool, Fruit, and Mault. Oxford *Dioceſs.*

Rutlandſhire.

Oakham *S.*	72	Uppingham VV.	64

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Wool, and Wood. Peterborough *Dioceſs.*

Shropſhire.

Biſhops-caſtle F.	115	Clebary VV.	98
Bridgenorth *S.*	100	Draiton VV.	118

Elſonec

Elſoneer Tu.	127	Shipton Tu.	110
Hales owen M.	90	Tretton Th.	
Ludlow M.	105	Great Wenlog M.	105
Newport S.	112	Wem Th.	121
Oſweſtry M.	130	Whitchurch F.	126
Shrewſbury VV. S.	189	Willington Th.	111

Chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Wood, Cattel, Iron, and Pit-coal. Hereford *and* Litchfield *Dioceſs.*

Somerſetſhire.

Axbridge Th.	105	Evil F.	108
Bathe W. S.	87	Frownſelwood W.	85
Bridgewater Th.	116	Glaſtenbury Tu.	103
Briſtol W. S.	97	Ilicheſter W.	104
Bruton S.	93	Illmiſter S.	113
Caneſham Th.	95	Langport S.	109
Chard M.	116	North-pedderton Tu.	114
Crookſhorn S.	110	South-pedderton Th.	109
N. Currey Tu. S.	114	Pensford Tu.	94
Dulverton S.	136	Phillips-norton Th.	84
Dunſter F.	130	Somerton M.	105
Shipton-mallet F.	92	Wellington Th.	124
Taunton W. S.	120	Wincaunton W.	93
Watchet S.	126	Wives-comb Tu.	128
Wells W. S.	96	Wrinton	

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Lead, Briſtol-*ſtones, Broad-cloths,* &c. Bathe *and* Wells *Dioceſs.*

Staffordſhire.

Betels Tu.	120	Cheidle Th.	110
Brewood Tu.	101	Eccleſhal F.	110
Burton on Trent Th.	96	Leek W.	116

Litch-

Litchfield Tu. F.	94	Stafford *S.*	104
Newcaſtle *under-line* M.	116	Tomworth *S.*	89
Pagees Brumly Tu.		Tutbury Tu.	99
Pankridge Tu.	100	Uroxiter W.	104
Ridgſley Tu.	109	Walſal Tu.	92
Stone Tu.	110	Wolverhampton W.	98

Chief Commodities are Copper, Iron, Lead, Alabaſter, and Pit-coal. Litchfield *and* Coventry *Dioceſs.*

Suffolk.

Alborough *S.*	76	Hadley M.	53
Aye *S.*	74	Haveril W.	43
Beccles *S.*	90	Ikeſworth F.	54
Bildeſtow W.	54	Ipſwich W *S.*	60
Budſdale Th.	75	Lavenham Tu.	52
Bungry Th.	85	Fremlingham *S.*	74
Bury W.	60	Leſtaff W.	94
Clare F.	50	Mendleſham Tu.	65
Debenham F.	68	Middle-hall F.	57
Dunwick *S.*	82	Needham W.	61
Haleſworth Tu.	83	Newmarket Tu.	55
Neyland F.	47	Stow-market Th.	60
Orford M.	73	Sudbury *S.*	46
Saxmundham Th.	75	Woodbridge W.	66
Sowley Th.			

Chief Commodities are Butter, Cheeſe, Linnen, and Woollen-cloth. Norwich *Dioceſs.*

Surrey.

Croydon *S.*	10	Ewel Th.	12
Darking Th.	20	Farnham Th.	31

Guil

Guilford *S.*	25	Rygate Tu.	20
Kingſton *S.*	10	Southwark M. W. F. *S.*	

Chief Commodities are Corn, Box, Fullers-earth, and Nuts. Wincheſter *Dioceſs.*

Suſſex.

Arundel VV. S.	46	Horſham S.	28
Battel Th.	48	Lewis S.	40
Bettworth VV.	39	Midhurſt Th.	42
Chicheſter VV. S.	50	Rye VV. S.	46
Cuxfield F.	34	Stening VV.	40
Eaſt Grinſtead Th.	25	Stovington VV.	
Haſtings VV. S.	54	Tarring S.	45
Helmſton Th.	44	VVinchelſea.	

Chief Commodities are Corn, Wood, Wool, Iron, and Mault. Chicheſter *Dioceſs.*

Warwickſhire.

Atherſton Tu.	84	Nuneaton S.	81
Aulcheſter Tu.	72	Rugby S.	67
Bromicham Th.	80	Southam M.	64
Coleſhil VV.	82	Stratford Th.	76
Coventry F.	74	Sutton-coefield M.	88
Henley M.	72	VVarwick S.	67
Kineton Tu.	61		

Chief Commodities are Cattel, Corn, Wood, Wool, Iron, Knives, &c. *Mault and Cheeſe.* Litchfield *and* VVorceſter *Dioceſs.*

Weſtmore-

Westmoreland.

Ambleside VV.	205	Kendal S.	196
Appleby S.	197	Kirby Loundal Th.	185
Burgh VV.	191	Kirby Stevens F.	188
Burton Tu.	18[illegible]	Oxton VV.	194

Chief Commodity is Cloth. Chester *and* Carlile *Dioceſs.*

Wiltſhire.

Amerſbury F.	65	Malborow S.	62
Auburn Tu.	56	Men M.	87
Bradford M.	33	Ramſbury Tu.	60
Calne Tu.	72	Saliſbury Tu. S.	70
Chipnam S.	77	Swindon M.	62
Cricklade S.	65	Sundon M.	
Devizes Th.	72	Troubridge S.	80
Dunſton F.	96	VVarminſter S.	80
Highworth VV.	60	VVeſtbury F.	80
Hindon Th.	80	VVilton VV.	72
Lavingron VV.	73	VVotton-baſſet Tu.	66
Malmſbury S.	74		

Chief Commodities are Wool, Wood, Sheep, and Cloth. Sal ſbury *Dioceſs.*

Worceſterſhire.

Broomſgrave Tu.	82	Kedderminſter Th.	89
Bewdley S.	92	Perſhore Tu.	79
Droitwich F.	82	Shipton S.	82
Eveſham M.	73	Sturbridge F.	90

Tenbury

Tenbury Tu.	100	VVorceſter VV. S.	85
Upton Th.	83		

Chief Commodities are Salt, Cyder, Perry, and Hops.
VVorceſter *Dioceſs.*

Yorkſhire.

This County, being the largeſt in England, *is divided into three Parts, called Ridings, and are diſtinguiſhed by the Names of the* Eaſt, *the* VVeſt, *and the* North *Ridings.*

The Eaſt *Riding.*

Beverly S.	141	Hull Tu.	135
Burlington S.	160	Killham Th.	154
Headon S.	141	Pocklington S.	152
Howden S.	139	VVighton VV.	147

The Weſt *Riding.*

Bantrey S.	117	Rotheram M.	117
Barnſby W.	126	Selby M.	141
Borough-bridge S.	162	Settley Tu.	165
Bradford Th.	145	Sheffield Tu.	115
Doncaſter S.	123	Sherbourn S.	137
Halliſax Th.	140	Skipton S.	155
Leeds Tu. S.	139	Snathe F.	136
Knaresborough	140	Tadcaſter Th.	142
Otely Tu.	146	Tickhil S.	119
Pontfract S.	133	Wakefield Th. F.	133
Ripley F.	152	Wetherly Th.	143
Ripon Th.	158		

The North *Riding.*

Aſkrigg Tu.	175	Pickering M.	176
Abberforth W.	139	Richmond S.	175
Bedal Tu.	167	Scarborow Th.	185
Giſborough M.	183	Stokeſly S.	175
Helmley S.	166	Thruſk M.	162
Kirby-moreſide W.	167	Whitney S.	181
Molton S.	162	Yarum Th.	170
Maſham Tu.	165	York Th. S.	150
Northallerton W.	176		

Chief Commodities are Cloth, Corn, Cattel, Edg-tools, Spurs, &c. York *Dioceſs.*

Counties in WALES.

Iſle of Angleſey.

Beaumaurice W.	184	Newburg Tu.	190

Chief Commodities are, Cattel. Bangor *Dioceſs.*

Brecknockſhire.

Bealt M. S.	125	Crecowel Th.	114
Brecknock W. S.	122	Hay M.	116

Chief Commodities are Cotton, Corn, Cattel, Fiſh. Landaff *Dioceſs.*

Cardi-

Cardiganshire.

Aberistwith M.	145	Lanbedar Tu.	146
Cardigan S.	162	Tregeron Th.	140

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Fowl, Fish and Lead. St. David's *Diocess.*

Caermarthenshire.

Caermarthen W. S.	156	Lanely Tu.	157
Kidwellin Tu.	257	Langadock Th.	140
Lanchern F.	164	Lanymdiffry W. S.	137
Landitonawre Tu.	130	Newcastle F.	156

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Salmons and Pit-coals. St. David's *Diocess.*

Carnarvanshire.

Aberconway F.	174	Creketh W.	171
Bangor W.	180	Newin S.	180
Carnarvan S.	186	Pulkelly W.	177

Chief Commodities are Cattel, Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Bangor *Diocess.*

Denbighshire.

Denbigh W.	160	Ruthen M.	150
Lanrosti Tu.	165	Wrexham M. Th.	138

Chief Commodities are Sheep and Goats; for there are many Mountains. St. Asaph's *Diocess.*

Flintſhire.

St. Aſaph S.	162	Holy-well S.	
Cajervis Tu.	155		

Chief Commodities are Butter, Cheeſe, Honey, Pit-coal, and Lead Ore. St. Aſaph's *Dioceſs.*

Glamorganſhire.

Aberavon S.	150	Landaff	123
Bridgend S.	135	Lantreſſent F.	127
Caerphilly Th.	122	Neath S.	144
Cardiff W. S.	126	Penriſe Th.	155
Cowbridge Tu.	131	Swanſey W. S.	145

Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Sheep. Landaff *Dioceſs.*

Merionethſhire.

Bala S.	145	Harlech S.	161
Delgelbe Tu.	155		

Chief Commodities are Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl, and Cotton. Bangor *Dioceſs.*

Monmouthſhire.

Abergavenny Tu.	111	Newport S.	115
Caerlion Th.	112	Pont Pool S.	
Cheapſtow S.	102	Uſk M. F.	108
Monmouth S.	100		

Chief Commodities are Cattel, Corn and Sheep. Landaff *Dioceſs.*

Mont-

Montgomeryſhire.

Llanidloes S.	131	Montgomery Th.	120
Llanvilling Th.	132	Newton Tu.	123
Machynleth M.	139	Welſh-pool M.	125

Chief Commodity is Horſes. *St.* David's *Dioceſs.*

Pembrookſhire.

St. David's	186	Newport S.	166
Fiſhgard F.	170	Pembrook S.	172
Haverford Tu. S.	176	Tenby W. S.	168
Kilgaren W.	160	Wiſton S.	173
Narbeth W.	168		

Chief Commodities are Pitcoal, Fiſh, and Fowl. *St.* David's *Dioceſs.*

Radnorſhire.

Knighton Th.	114	Radnor Th.	115
Preſtain S.	111	Riaderguy W.	125

Chief Commodities are Cheeſe and Horſes. Hereford *Dioceſs.*

Note, *That in the foregoing Account of the ſeveral Market-Towns, throughout* England *and* Wales, *under the Name of every County or Shire, is ſet down the Names of all the Market-Towns in that Shire; and the Letter or Letters that follow after, ſhews the Day of the Week, on which the Market of that Town is kept:* M. *ſtanding for* Monday, Tu. *for* Tueſday, W. *for* Wedneſday, Th. *for* Thurſday, F. *for* Fryday, S. *or* Sat. *for* Saturday; *and*

and ſo if there be two Market-days in a Week, they are both ſet down accordingly. And then the Figures following after, ſhew the diſtance of that Town from London. *For Example: Under* Glamorganſhire *you will find there* Cardiff *W. S.* 126: *Which ſhews that in* Cardiff *there are two Market-days, one on* Wednesday, *the other on* Saturday, *and that it is diſtant from* London 126 *Miles.*

A Catalogue of the Names of the principal Fairs in England *and* Wales, *together with the Month, Day and Place where they are kept.*

January. The 3 Day at Llanibither: 5 Hicketford in Lancaſhire: 6 being Twelfthday Saliſbury, Briſtow: 7 Llanginny: 25 Briſtol, Churchingford, Graveſend: 31 Llandyſſel.

February. The 1 Day at Bromely in Lancaſhire: 2 Bath, Bickleſworth, Bugworh, Faringdon, Godlemew, Lin, Maidſtone, Reading, Beckelsfield, the Vizes in Wiltſhire, Whiteland: 3 Boxprove, Brimly: 6 Stainford for 6 Days of all kind of Merchandiſe, without arreſt: 8 Tragarron: 9 Landaffe: 14 Owndle in Northamptonſhire, Feverſham: 24 Baldoc, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon Thames, Higham-ferrers, Tewſkbury, Uppingham, Wolden: 26 Standford, an Horſe-fair.

March. The 1 day at Llangadog, Llangevellah, Madrim: 3 Bremwell-braks in Norfolk: 4 Bedford, Okeham. 8 Tragarron. 12 Spaford, Wobourn, Wrexam, Bodnam, and Alſome in Norfolk. 13 Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin. 17 Patrington. 18 Sturbridge. 20 Aileſbury, Duroam. 22 Lutterworth. 24 Llaverchemith: 25 St. Albanes, Aſhwell in Hartfordſhire, Burton, Cardigan, Walden in Eſſex, Hunting-

ton,

ton, St. Jone in Worceſt. Malden, Malpas, Newcaſtle, Northampton, Onay in Bucking. Woodſtock, Whiteland, Great Charte. 31 Malmſbury.

April. The 2 Day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford: 3 Leek in Staffordſh. 5 Wallingford: 7 Darby: 9 Billinſworth: 11 Newport-pagnel: 22 Stafford: 23 Amptill, Bewdley, Brewton, Briſtock, Bilſon, Bury in Lancaſhire, Caſtlecombs, Charing, Chicheſter, Engfield in Suſſex, Gilford, Biſhops-Hatfield, Hinningham, Ipſwich, Kilborough, Lonpuer, Northampton, Nutlay in Suſſex, St. Pombes, Sabridgworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sapfar in Hartfordſh. 25 Bourn in Lincolnſh. Buckingham, Calne in Wiltſhire, Cliſſe in Suſſex, Colebrook, Dunmow in Eſſex, Darby, Innings in Bucking. Oakham, Uttoxeter, Winchombe: 28 Tenterden in Kent, Clere, Sudbury the laſt Thurſday, Fryday and Saturday in April.

May. The 1 Day at Andover, Brickhill, Blackbourn in Lancaſh. Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheſh. Fockingham, Grighowell, Kimar, Leighton, Leiceſter, Lichfield, if not Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield Llatriſſent, Louth, Mainſtone, Oſweſtry in Shropſh. Perin, Phillips-norton, Pombridge, Reading, Rippon, Stanſtead, Stow the Wold, Stoaknail, and Tuxford in the Clay, Uſke, Have-ill, Warwick, Wendover, Worſworth. 2 Powlthely in Camarthenſh, Abergavenny, Aſhborn-Peak, Arundell, Bramyard. Bala, Cherſey near Oatlands, Chipnam, Church-ſtreton in Shropſh. Bowbridge in Glamorganſh. Darby, Denbigh, Elſtow by Bedford, Hinningham, Meythyr, Mouncon, Non-eaton, Hundersfield, Ratſdale in Lancaſh. Tidnell, Waltham-Abbey, Thetford in Northfolk: 5 Marchenleth in Montgom. 6 Almeſbury, Hay, Knighton: 7 Bath, Beverly, Hanſtop, Newton

in

in Lancaſh. Hareſbury, Oxford, Stratford upon Avon, Thunderly in Eſſex: 9 Maidſtone: 10 Aſhborn in the Peak: 11 Dunſtable: 12 Graies, Thorock in Eſſex: 12 and 13 Albrighton in Salop: 14 Bala in Merionethſh. 15 Welchpool in Montgom. Llangaranohg in Cardigan: 19 Mayfield, Odohill, Rocheſter, Welow: 20 Maleſbury: 25 Blackbourn: 29 Crambrool. 31 Perſhore in Gloſterſhire, Maidenhead, Whitſon Wedneſday.

June, The 3 at Aleſbury: 9 Maidſtone: 11 Holt, Kinwilgare in Carmarthſh. Llanybither, Llanwiſt, Llandilauador in Carmathſh. Maxfield, Newborough, Newcaſtle in Emlin, Okingham, Wellington, Newportpagnell, ſkipton upon Stow, Bremell in Norfolk: 13 Newpown in Kedewen in Montgom. 14 Bangor: 15 Vizes, Nerſhore, from Worceſter 7 miles: 16 Bealth in Breck. Llewport in Keames: 17 Hadſtock, Higham-ferris, Manvilling, Stowgreen: 19 Bridgnorth: 21 Yſteadfoerick: St. Albans, Shrewſbury, Dereham in Norfolk: 23 Barnet, Caſtle-ebichenin, Monmouth, Dolgelly in Merioneth: 24 Aſhborn, S. Annes Awkinbrough, Bedford, Bedle, Beverly, Biſhops-caſtle, Boughton-green-marker, Boſworth, Brecknock, Bromeſgrove, Cambridge, Colcheſter, Crambrook, Croydon, Farnham, Glocheſter, Hallifax, Hartford, Hareſtone, Horſham, Hurſt, Kingſton-war, Kirkhamaunnd, Lancaſtar, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemſey, Preſton, Reding, Rumford, Shaffbury, Straitſtock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, Weſtcheſter, Windſor, Wormſter, York: 26 Northop: 27 Burton Trent, Folkſtone, Llangdogoin: 28 Heſcorn, Marchenleth, St. Pombes: 29 Aſhwell, Bala, Berkhamſted, Benni. gton, Bibalance, Boltan, Bromely, Buckingham, Bunningford, Cardiffe, Gorgang, Hodeſdon, Holdworth, Horndon, Hudderfield, Lower, Knotsford, Lemp-

Lemſter, Llamorgan, Llambeder, Mansfield, Malborough, Mountforrel, Mountſtrill, Onay, Peterborough, Peterfield, Ponſtephen, Sarſtrange, Sennock, Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Thorockgraies, Tring, Upton, Wem, Weſtminſter, Witney, Woolverhampton, Woodhurſt, York: 30 Maxfield, Cheſh.

July, The 2 Day at Aſhton under Lin. Congerton 2 Days, Huntington, Richmanſworth, Smeath, Swanſey, Wooburn: 3 Haverſon: 5 Burton upon Tr. 6 Haveril, Llanibither, Llanidlas: 7 Albrighton, Burntwood, Chippingnorton, Caſtlemain, Chapple-frith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Royſton, Shelford, Sweaton, Tenbury, Terſhevimich, Wzes, Uppingham: 11 Liddle, Partney: 13 Fotheringhay: 15 Greenſtead, Pinchback: 17 Stevenage, Belth, Knelmes, Leek, Llanvilling: 20 Winchomb, Awferton, Barkway, Barlay, Boultons, Bowlin, Cateby, Chimmeck, Coolidge, Llannibithiner, S. Margarets, Neath, Odhiham, Tenby, Uxbridge, Woodſtock: 21 Barnardſcaſtle, Battlefield, Bickleſworth, Billericay, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Calne, Clitheroe, Colcheſter: 22 Ickleton, Keſwick, Kimbolton, Kinſton, Maidenhead, Mawdl. Hill, Win, Hey, Marlborough, Newark, Trent, Northwich, Ch. Pouterly, Sidwally, Roking, Stony-ſtratford, Stokeſbury, Tutbury, Witherall, Withgrige, Yadeland, Yarn: 23 Carnarvan, Gheſton: 25 Abbington, Aldergame, Aſhwell, Baldock, Berkhamſtead, Bilſon, Biſtower, Boſton, Briſtoll, Bromeſgrove, Bromely, Broadoke, Buttingford, Cambden, Cappeljago, Chicheſter, Cholme, Darby, Doncaſter, Dover, Dudly, Erith, Hatfield, St. James London, S. James near Ipſwich, Kingſton, Lille, Kirkham, Linfield, Leverpool, Llanergiram, Louth, Malpas, Malmeſbury, Machenbleth, Maden, Skiſſnal, Skipton, Crav. Stamford, Stone, Stack, Pool, Themblegreen, Thickam, Thropſton,

Tilbury, Towbridge, Walden, Warrington, Wetherby, Wigmore: 26 Bewdly, Rajadirgwy, Tiptery: 27 Aſhwell, Canterbury, Chapplefrieth, Horſham: 30 Stafford.

Auguſt, The 1 Day at Bath, Bedford, Chepſtow, Dunſtable, S. Edes, Exceter, Feverſham, Flint, Hay, Herſnay, Kaermarthen, Kaergwilly, Llantiſſent, Llawin, Ludford, Loughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancaſh. Newcaſtle, Trent, Northamchurch, Rumney, Selby, Shrewſbury, Selbourn, Thaxted, Wiſbich, Yelland, Yerll: 4 Radnor, Linton, Thunderley, Eſſex: 6 Bardney, Peterborough: 9 Aberlew: 10 A'church, Banbury, Blackamoor, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Chorlay, Croyley, Diffringolwick, Doncaſter, Farnham, Frodiſham, Fulſea, Harleigh, Hawkhunſt, Horn-caſtle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgall, Kilgaron, Ludlow, Maras, Melton, Mowbr. Meirworth, Newborough, Gwndle, Rughby, Sedle, Sherborn, Toceter, Waltham-Abbey, Waldon, Waidon, Wormſter, **Winſtow**: 15 S. Albins, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlile, Cardigan, Corby, Dryfield, Dunmow, Eglewilbate, Ekeſmare, Giſborough, Goodhurſt, Hinkley, Huntington, Luton, Marlborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport, Monmſh. Preſton, Rajadargwy, Roſſe, Stow, Lincolnſh. Srowd, Swanſey, Tutbury, Wakefield, Whiteland, Yminth: 24 Aberconway, Aborough, Aſhby de la Zou, Beggarsbuſh, Bromly-Pagets, Brigſtock, Chorley, Croyley, Lanc. Crowland, Dover, Farringdon, Grimſby, Harewood, Kiderminſter, London, Monmouth, Montgomery, Nantwich, Northallerton, Norwich, Oxford, Tewkleſbury, Tuddington, Watford: 28 Aſhford, Daintry, Sturbridge, VVar, Taliſarngreen, VVelſhpool: 29 Brecknock, Golby, Karrwis, Kaermarthen, Oakham, VVarford.

Sep-

September, The 1 Day at Chappleſilvy: 5 Lutterworth, S. Giles, Neath: 7 Ware, Woodbury-kill: 8 Atherſtone, *Bewmaris*, *Blackbourn*, *Brewood*, *Bury*, Lancaſh. Cardigan, Cardiſſe, Chetton, Chaulton, Draiton, Dryfie'd, Giſborough, Gilbourn, Harrford, Huntington, Llandiſel, Malden, Northampton, Partney, Reculver, Smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Camb. Tenby, Utcheſter, Wakefield, Waltham, Wou. Weſt-name, Whiteland: 12 at Worſmouth, Woolpit, *Luxford*: 13 Newtonred, Win, Polwtheley, Vahſlay: 14 Abergavenny, *Barſley*-Churchſtreeton, Cheſterfield, Denbigh, Hidome, Helſbury, Monckton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Roſſe, Rockingham, Smalding, *Stratford Avon*, Waltham-Abby, VVotton under Hedge: 15 Rajadargway: 17 Cliffe, *Llanidiſſe*: 20 *Llanvelly*, Ruthin: 21 Abergwilly, *Baldock*, *Bedford*, *Braintry*, *Bracklimaiden*, *Bulwick*, Canterbury, Clapon, Croydon, Daintry, Dover, Eaſtred, S. Edmunſbury, Helmſley, Holden, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingſton, VVar, Marlborough, Maiden, Mildnall, Nottingham, Peterborough, Shrewſbury, Stratford, Vizes, VVendover, VVetheral, VVoodſtock: 23 Pancridg, Staf. 24 *Llanvilling*, Malton a week: 29 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen: 30 Abercanway, S. Albans, Aſhborn-peak, *Balmſtock*, *Baſingſtock*, *Biſhop-ſtratford*, *Blackburn*, *Brunningham*, *Buckland*, *Burwel*, Canterbury, Chicheſter, Cockermouth, Market-deeping, Michael, Dean, Headly, Hay, Higham-ferries, S. Ives, Kingſton, Hull, Kilingſworth, Kingſland, *Levenham*, *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter*, *Llanidlaſs*, *Llanihangle*, *Llochyr*, *Ludloe*, Maiden, Marcheneth, Methyr, Newbury, *Selby*, *Shelford*, *Bed*, *Sittingborn*, *Stow Linc.* Tottington, Uxbridge, VVeyhill by Andover, VVeymer 7 days, VVeſtcheſter, VVitham, VVoodham-ferry.

October, The 1 Day at Banbury, Caſter: 2 Saliſbury: 3 Boultonmoors: 4 S. Michaels: 6 Havent, Hamſhire, Maidſtone in Kent: 8 Biſhopſtratford, Chicheſter, Hereford, Llanibither, Ponſtephen, Swanſey: 9 Aſhburn-peak, Blyth in Noth. Devizes, Gainſborough, Harborough, Sawbridgworth, Thorockgraies: 12 Boulton, Farnac. Llangoveth, Aberſtow, Charing, Chuſton, Colcheſter, Draiton, Edmundſtow, Graveſend, Hitchen, Newp. Hodnet, Leighton Buz. Mawhfield, Newport, Mon-royſton, Stopford, Stanton, Tamworth, Windſor: 18 Aſhwell, Banbury, Barnet, Brickhill, Bridgnorth, Biſhopſhatfield, Burton upon Trent, Charlton, Cliffe Regis, Ely, Farringdon, Henly in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly, Iſk, Lowhaddon, Marloe upon Tham. Middlewich, Newcaſtle, Radnor, Thirſt, Tiſdale, Tunbridge, Uphaven VVellingborough, VViham, VVrickley, York: 19 Fridiſwid by Oxford: 21 Saffron-walden, Ciceſter, Coventry, Hereford, Lentham, Llanibither, Stokeeſle: 23 Bickelſworth, Knotsford, Low-Ratſdale, Priſton, VVhitchurch: 25 Beverly, Elſtow: 28 Aberconway, Aſhby de la Zow. Bidderdeer, Hellaton, Hart, Lempſter, Llanedy, Newmarket, Oxford, Preſton, And, Stanford, Tallifarngreen, VVarwick, VVilton, VVormeſter: 29 and 30 Albrighton in Salop: 31 Abermales, Chelmsford, Powlthely, Ruthin, Stoakſly, VVakefield.

November, The 1 Day at Bickleſworth, Caſtlemain, Kellom, Montgomery, Ludlow: 2 Bichingly, Biſhops-caſtle, Elleſinere, Kingſton Tham. Leek, Loughborough, Maxfield, Mayfield, York: 3 Kaermarthen, VVelſhpool: 6 Andover, Bedford, Breckrock, Hartford, Lesford, Mailing, Marton, Holder, Newport-pond, Pembridge, Salforth, Stanly, Trigney, VVarlington, VVerſhod: 10 Aberwingren, Lenton, Nottinghamſh. Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, VVem,

VVem, Aberkennen, Bretingham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Monmouth, Newcaſtle, Elm, Shaftſbury, Skipton-crave, Tream, VVithgridge, York: 13 S. Edmunduſbry, Gilford, Sur. 15 Llannithinery, Marchenleth, VVellington: 17 Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding: 19 Horſham, Kent: 20 S. Edmunds Bur. Health, Ingerſtone: 22 Penibout, Sawthey: 23 Bangor, Buelith, Caerlin, Froom, Ludlow, Kateſcroſs, Sandwich, Tuddington: 25 Higham-ferris: 28 Aſhborn-peak: 29 Lawreſte: 30 Amptil, Baldock, Bedford, York, Bewoly, Boſton, Mart, Bradford, Collingborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Garſreen, Greenſtead, Harleigh, Kimbolton, Maidenhead, Maiden-brack, Narbert, Oſeſtry, Peterfield, Pecores, Preſton, Rocheſter, VVakefield, VVarington.

December, The 5 Day at Dolgeth, Newton, Pluckley: 6 Arundel, Cajed, S. Eedes, Exeter, Grantham, Kendingham, Hethin, Hormſe, Norwich Ch. Senoch Kent, Spalding, VVoodſtock: 7 Sandhurſt: 8 Bewmoris, Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdigan, Kimar, Leiceſter, Malpas, Northampton, VVhiteland: 11 Newport Pagnel: 21 Hornby: 22 Llandilavaſs: 29 Canterbury, Saliſbury.

The Moveable Faires in England and Wales.

FRom Chriſtmaſs till June every Wedneſ. at Northallerton: 3 Mondays after Twelfth-day at Hinkley Leiceſtſh. Tueſd. aft. Twelfth-day at Melton-Mowbray, an Horſe-fair at Saliſhury, Thurſd. aft. Twelfday at Banbury, Lutterworth, every Thurſd. aft. for 3 weeks: Frid. after Twelf-day at Lichfield.

On Shrovemonday at Newcaſtle under Line: Aſhwedned. Abbington, Candain, Gloſterſh. Ciceter, Dunſtable, Eaton by Windſor, Exceter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royſton, Tamworte, Tunbridge: on the

the 1 Thurſd. in Lent Banbury: 1 Mond. in Lent, Cherſey, Chicheſter, Wincheſter: 1 Tueſd. in Lent Bedford: 3 Mond. in Lent an Horſe-fair at Stamford: 4 Mond. in Lent Odiham, *Saffron-walden*, Stamford: on Frid. and Saturd. before 5 Sund. in Lent Hartford: on Mond. before Annunciat. Denbigh, Kendal, Wiſbich: Palmſund. Llandiſſel: Palmſunday-eve Aileſbury, Leiceſter, Newport, Pomfret, Skipton Wiſbich: Palmſund. Billingſworth, Kendale, *Lancaſh.* *Llandauren*, Worceſter: Wedneſd. before Eaſter, Kaerline, *Llanvilling*: Mond. Thurſd. Kettering, Sudminſter: Good-frid. Action-Burnel, Ampthill, Biſhopſcaſtle, Brewton, Bury, Charing, Enfield, Gilford, Hunningham, Ip'wich, *Lonquer-Mellain*, Nutly, S. Pombes, Riſborough, Rotheram: Mond. in Eaſter-week, Gainsborough a Mart, Onay, Buckinghamſh. Dryfield, Yorkſh. Tueſd. Eaſterweek, Aſhby de la Zouch, Brails, Daintery, Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford, *Sambrich*, Wedneſd. Eaſterweek Wellingborough, *Beverly*: Frid. Eaſterweek Darby: Saturday Skipton in Cravan: Mond. after *Lowſund.* Bickleſworth, Eeverſham, Newcaſtle under *Line*: 3 Sund. after Eaſter *Lowth*, *Lincolnſh.* Rogationweek, Beverly, Englefield, *Lancaſh.* Rech: Aſcenſion-eve Abergely, Dorking: Aſcenſion-day, Bewmoris, Biſhopſtratford, Braſted in Kent, Brunningham, Bridgnorth, Burton upon Trent, Chapplefrith, Chapplekinon, Eccleſhal, Eggleſtrew, Hallaton, Leiceſterſhire, Kidderminſter, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcaſt, Rippon, Roſſe, Stappot in Cheſh. Sudminſter, Vizes, Wigan, Yarn: Sund. after Aſcenſion-day Thaxted, Burlington, Yorkſh. Wedneſd. after Aſcenſion-day Shrewſbury: Frid. after Aſcenſion day Ruthin: Whitſund. eve New-In n, Skipton upon Craven, Wiſbich, Whitſund. Cribb, Kirby, Stephen, Weſtmorel. Lenham, Ratſdale, Ryhill, Saliſbury: Whitſun. mond. Agmonſham, Amerſon, Appleby,

pleby, Bickleſworth, Bradford, Bromyard, Burton, Chicheſter, Cockermouth, Darrington, Everſham, Exceter, Harſtgreen, St. Ives, Linton, Owndle, Rygate, Sheldford, Sittingborn, Sleeford, Midlam, Whitchurch, Darrington in the North, Dryfield, Yorkſh. Stokecleer: Whitſun-tueſd. Aſhby de la Zouch, Canterbury, Dainry, Elleſmere, Epping, Farringdon, High Knotsford, Laiton-buzzard, Lewis, Longuer, Longmilford, Llanimthevery, Melton Mowbray, Midhurſt, Monm. Perith, Rochford, Oringſtoke: Wedneſd. Whitſun week Llanbedden, Llandeby, Leek, Newark upon Trent, Ponſtephen, Royſton, Sandbar; Cakefield, Kingſton: Frid. Cogſhall, Darby, St. Win Gulin: Trin. eve Pomfret, Rowel, Skipton in Craven, Trin. ſunday, St. Mary Awk, Kendal, Hounſlow, Southcove in Yorkſh. Stolielly: Trin. Mond. Creſwel, Ratly, Spiſby, Uſk, VVarford, Tunbridge, Vizes: Tueſd. after Trin. at Abergavenny Radnor: VVedneſd. Aberſrow: Corp. Chriſt. day St. Annes, Banbury, Biſhopſtratford, Bremmingham, Catewid, Egglesfew, Hakaton, Haligh, Kidderminſter, Llanwiſt, Lanimerchimeth, Neath, Newport, Monmouthſh. Preſcote: 3 Edes, Stoppoſt, Newbury, Hemſted, Roſſe: Frid. after Corp. Chriſti Coventry, Chepſtow, Monmouthſh. Sund. after at Belton, Stamford: Sund. after 3 July Haveril: on Relique Sunday (being the Sund. fortnight after Midſum.) Fotheringay: 1 Sund. after St. Bartholomew at Sanbich Cheſh. Mond. after S. Michael Faſeley, S. Faithſby, Norwich, St. Michaels: Tueſday Saliſby: Thurſd. Banbury: Friday before Simon and Jude Lichfield.

A plain Deſcription of the High-ways in England *and* VVales.

From *London* to Cambridge 44 miles, thus;

FRom *London* to VValtham 12 miles, thence to VVare 8 m. to Puckeridg 5 m. to Barkway 7 m. to Fulmire 6 m. to Cambridge 6 miles.

From *London* to Oxford 47 miles, thus;

From *London* to Uxbridge 15 m. to Beckonsfield 7 m. to VVickham 5 m. to Stokenchurch 5 m. to Tetſworth 5 m. VVheatly-bridge 5 m. to Oxford 5 miles.

From Oxford to Cambridge 52 miles, thus;

From Oxford to Biſciter 10 m. to *Buckingham* 9 m. to Newport 8 m. to Bedford 7 m. to Gamlinghay 9 m. to Cambridge 9 miles.

From Briſtol to Oxford 48 miles, thus;

From Briſtol to Sudbury 10 m. to Ciceſter 12 m. to Farrington 14 m. to Oxford 12 miles.

From York to Barwick 108 miles, thus;

From York to Topcliff 17 m. to North-Allerton 7 m. to Darrington 10 m. to Durham 14 m. to Newcaſtle 12 m. to Morpit 12 m. to Anwick 12 m. to Belford 12 m. to Barwick 12 miles.

From *London* to York 151 miles, thus;

From *London* to VValtham 12 m. to VVare 8 m. to Royſton 14 m. to Huntington 15 m. to Stilton 9 m. to Stanford 12 m. to Grantham 15 m. to Newark 10 m. to Tuxford 10 m. to Doncaſter 18 m. to VVemdtidge 7 m. to Tadcaſter 12 m. to York 8 miles.

From Cambridge to York 114 miles, thus;

From Cambridge to Huntington 12 m. to York 102 miles.

From Oxford to York 118 miles, thus;

From Oxford to Banbury 17 m. to VVeedor 10 m.

to

to Welford 14 m. Leiceſter 12 m. to Monſoril 5 m. to Nottingham 11 m. to Mansfield 12 m. to Doncaſter 20 m. to York 27 miles.

From Shrewſbury to York 103 miles, thus;

From Shrewſbury to Price 12 m. to Whitchurch 4 m. to Beeſton-wood 10 m. to Norwich 6 m. to Mancheſter 16 m. to Rochdale 8 m. to Black-ſtone-edg 9 m. to Halliſax 6 m. to Bradford 6 m. to Otely 6 m. to Wetherby 13 m. to York 7 miles.

From Nottingham to York 95 miles, thus;

From Nottingham to Mansfield 12 m. to Doncaſter 20 m. thence to York 27 m.

From London to Norwich 95 miles, thus;

From London to Barkway 32 m. to White-ford-bridge 10 m. to New-market 12 m. to Icklingham-ſands 10 m. to Thretford 6 m. to Attleborough 10 m. to Windham 10 m. to Norwich 5 miles.

From London to Walſingham 86 miles, thus;

From London to Ware 20 m. to Newmarket 34 m. to Brandon-ferry 10 m. to Pickham 10 m. to Walſingham 12 miles.

From London to Yarmouth 92 miles, thus;

From London to Rumford 10 m. to Brentwood 5 m. to Ingerſtone 5 m. to Chelmsford 5 m. to Kelvedon 10 m. to Colcheſter 8 m. to Ipſwich 12 m. to Woodbridge 7 m. to Snapbridge 6 m. to Blidbur 8 m. to Leſtoffe 10 m. to Yarmouth 6 m.

From London to Lincoln 99 miles, thus;

From London to Stilton 58 m. to Gunworth-ferry 4 m. to Weſt deeping 5 m. to Bourn 5 m. to Sleeford 13 m. to Lincoln 14 m.

From London to Boſton 94 miles, thus;

From London to Stilton 58 m. to Gunworth-ferry 4 m. to Weſt-deeping 5 m. to Bourn 5 m. to Boſton 22 m.

From London to Nottingham 94 miles thus;

From London to Barnet 10 m. to St. Albans 10 m. to Dunſtable 10 m. to Brick-hill 7 m. to Stony-ſtratford 9 m. to Northamton 10 m. to Harborough 12 m. to Leiceſter 12 m. to Loughborough 8 m. to Nottingham 8 miles.

From Coventry to Cheſter 68 miles, thus;

From Coventry to Colefield 8 m. to Litchfield 12 m. to Stone 18 m. to Wich 15 m. to Cheſter 15 miles.

From London to Coventry 74 miles, thus;

From London to Stony-ſtratford 44 m. to Toceter 6 m. to Daventry 10 m. to Coventry 14 miles.

From London to Lancaſter 182 miles, thus;

From London to Coventry 74 m. to Litchfield 20 m. to Newcaſtle 20 m. to Warrington 20 m. to Wigan 12 m. to Preſton 14 m. to Lancaſter 20 miles.

From London to Ludlow 106 miles, thus;

From London to Wickham 27 m. to Iſſip 20 m. to Chippingnorton 12 m. to Eveſham 14 m. to Worceſter 12 m. to Tenbury 16 m. to Ludlow 15 miles.

From Worceſter to Caermarthen 72 miles, thus;

From Worceſter to Preſton 26 m. to Belth 12 m. to Landovery 14 m. to Caermathen 20 miles.

From London to Briſtol 37 miles, thus;

From London to Colebrook 15 m. to Maidenhead 7 m. to Reading 10 m. to Newbury 15 m. to Hungerford 8 m. to Malborough 7 m. to Chipnam 15 m. to Maxfield 10 m. to Briſtol 10 miles.

From London to Exeter 138 miles, thus;

From London to Staines 15 m. to Bagſhaw 8 m. to Hartlerow 8 m. to Baſingſtoke 8 m. to Andover 10 m. to Saliſbury 15 m. to Shaftſbury 18 m. to Sherborn 12 m. to Crookhorn 10 m. to Chard 6 m. to Hunniton 10 m. to Exeter 17 miles.

From

From London to St. Davids 202 miles, thus;

From London to Maidenhead 22 m. to Henly 7 m. to Dorcheſter 12 m. to Abbington 5 m. to Farrington 10 m. to Ciceſter 12 m. to Gloceſter 15 m. to Roſſe 12 m. to Hereford 8 m. to Hay 14 m. to Brecknock 10 m. to Lanbury 16 m. to Newton 10 m. to Caermarthen 12 m. to Axford 24 m. to St. Davids 12 miles.

From London to Southamton 64 miles, thus;

From London to Kingſton 10 m. to Cobham 5 m. to Ripple 5 m. to Guilford 5 m. to Farnham 9 m. to Alton 7 m. to Aileſford 7 m. to Twyford 8 m. to Southamton 8 m.

From London to Rye 51 miles, thus;

From London to Cheap-ſtock 17 m. to Tunbridge 7 m. to Plimwell 12 m. to Rye 15 miles.

From London to Dover 55 miles, thus;

From London to Dartford 12 m. to Graveſend 6 m. to Rocheſter 5 m. to Sitingborn 8 m. to Canterbury 12 m. to Dover 12 miles.

From London to Chicheſter 50 miles, thus;

From London to Gilford 25 m. to Chidoington 8 m. to Midhurſt 10 m. to Chicheſter 7 miles.

Fixed Feaſts and Remarkable Days.

Fixed Feaſts.

Circumciſion, or New-years day ——— *Jan.* 1
Epiphany, or Twelfth-day ——— *Jan.* 6
Converſion of St. *Paul* ——— *Jan.* 25
Martyrdom of King *CHARLES* I. ——— *Jan.* 30
Purification of the V. *Mary*, or Candlem. day - *Febr.* 2
St. *Matthias* [in Leap-years *Feb.* 25.] ——— *Feb.* 24
Lady-day, or Annunciation of the V. *Mary* *March* 25
St. *Mark* Evangeliſt ——— *April* 25

St. *Phillip* and *Jacob*, or May-day —— *May* 1
Birth and Return of King *CHARLES* II. *May* 29
St. *Barnabas* Apoſtle —— *June* 11
Midſummer, or St. *John* Baptiſt —— *June* 24
St. *Peter* Apoſtle —— *June* 29
St. *James* Apoſtle —— *July* 25
St. *Bartholomew* Apoſtle —— *Aug.* 24
St. *Matthew* Apoſtle —— *Sept.* 21
Michaelmaſs, or St. Michael the Arch-angel *Sept.* 29
St. *Luke* Evangeliſt —— *Octob.* 18
St. *Simon* and St. *Jude* —— *Octob.* 28
All Saints —— *Nov.* 1
Powder Treaſon —— *Nov.* 5
St. *Andrew* Apoſtle —— *Nov.* 30
St. *Thomas* Apoſtle —— *Dec.* 21
Chriſtmaſs, or Birth of our Lord God —— *Dec.* 25
St. *Stephen* Protomartyr —— *Dec.* 26
St. *John* Evangeliſt —— *Dec.* 27
Innocents —— *Dec.* 28

Remarkable Days.

Valentine —— *Feb.* 14
Equal Day and Night —— *Mar.* 10
St. *George* —— *April* 23
Longeſt Day, or *Barnaby* —— *June* 11
Election of Sheriffs in *London* —— *June* 24
Swithin —— *July* 15
Dog days begin —— *July* 19
Lammas —— *Aug.* 1
Dog-days end —— *Aug.* 27
Equal Day and Night —— *Sept.* 12
Sheriffs of *London* Sworn —— *Sept.* 28
Election of the Lord Mayor of *London* —— *Sept.* 29
Lord Mayor's day when he is Sworn at *W.* *Octob.* 29
Shorteſt Day —— *Dec.* 11

REDUCTION of Troy Weight.

Troy Weight.		Penny Weight.	Grains.
			24
	Ounce	24	480
Pound.	12	240	5760

BY *Troy Weight* is weighed Gold, Silver, Jewels; Amber, Electuaries, Bread, Corn and Liquors, and from this Weight all Measures for wet and dry Commodities are taken.

The Pound *Troy* is in proportion to the pound *Averdupois* as 17 to 14, and the Ounce as 51 to 56.

A TABLE for the Assize of Bread, for Bakers that live in Corporations.

Price of Wheat the Bushel.		Troy Weight.									Averdupois W.					
		Penny White.			Wheaten.			Household			Penny white		wheaten.		Household.	
s.	d.	li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz.	dw.	oz.	qu.	oz.	qu.	oz.	qu.
2	0	1	3	6	1	11	0	2	6	12	17	0	25	1	34	0
2	3	1	2	2	1	9	2	2	4	4	16	0	23	0	32	0
2	6	1	1	0	1	7	10	2	2	0	15	0	21	1	30	0
2	9	1	0	1	1	6	0	2	0	2	13	1	19	3	27	0
3	0	0	11	5	1	4	18	1	10	10	12	1	18	3	24	2
3	3	0	10	11	1	3	16	1	9	2	11	2	17	1	23	0
3	6	0	9	1	1	2	17	1	7	16	11	0	16	1	22	0
3	9	0	9	8	1	2	1	1	6	16	10	1	15	2	20	2
4	0	0	8	15	1	1	7	1	5	16	9	3	14	3	19	2
4	2	0	8	9	1	0	12	1	4	17	9	1	14	0	18	2

Price

Price of Wheat the Bushel.	Troy Weight.									Averdupois W.					
	Peny White.			Wheaten.			Houshold.			Peny white		wheaten.		Houshould	
s. d.	li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz	dw.	oz.	qu.	oz.	qu	oz.	qu.
4 6	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	8	3	13	1	17	2
4 9	0	7	13	0	11	10	1	3	6	8	1	11	3	16	2
5 0	0	7	7	0	11	0	1	2	14	8	0	11	0	16	0
5 3	0	7	1	0	10	10	1	2	1	7	3	11	2	15	2
5 6	0	6	15	0	10	2	1	1	10	7	2	11	0	15	0
5 9	0	6	10	0	9	14	1	1	0	7	0	10	2	14	0
6 0	0	6	5	0	9	6	1	0	10	6	3	10	1	13	2
6 3	0	6	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	6	2	10	0	13	0
6 6	0	5	16	0	8	15	0	11	12	6	1	9	2	11	2
6 9	0	5	12	0	8	9	0	11	2	6	0	9	1	12	1
7 0	0	5	9	0	8	3	0	11	5	5	3	8	3	11	3
7 3	0	5	5	0	7	18	0	10	11	5	2	8	2	11	2
7 6	0	5	2	0	7	13	0	10	5	5	2	8	1	11	1
7 9	0	4	19	0	7	9	0	9	19	5	1	8	1	10	3
8 0	0	4	16	0	7	5	0	9	12	5	1	7	3	10	2
8 3	0	4	14	0	7	1	0	9	8	5	0	7	2	10	1
8 6	0	4	11	0	6	17	0	9	2	5	0	7	2	10	0
8 9	0	4	9	0	6	13	0	8	18	4	3	7	1	9	2
9 0	0	4	6	0	6	10	0	8	12	4	2	7	0	9	2

Note, That Bakers who live out of Corporations are to make their Bread of the Weight of the Rate of three Pence less than the Corporation Bakers, as when the Corporation Baker makes Bread of the Weight against 5 *s.* The Country Baker must make it of the Weight against 4 *s.* 9 *d.*

When Wheat is at 5 Shillings *per* Bushel then the Corporation Baker's Penny Wheaten Loaf is to weigh

11 Ounces *Troy*, and Three Half-penny White Loaves the like Weight, and the Houſhold Penny *Loaf* is to weigh 1 Pound, 2 Ounces, and 14 Penny Weight, *Troy*; and ſo for a greater or leſſer weight proportionably. And if a Baker want but one Ounce in 36, for the firſt, ſecond, and third fault he may be amerced, but for the fourth he is to ſtand in the Pillory without redemption.

A TABLE of Troy *Weight.*

32 Grains of Wheat	make	24 Artificial Grains.	*gr.*
24 Grains	make	1 Penny Weight.	*p. w.*
20 Penny Weight	make	1 Ounce.	*oun.*
12 Ounces	make	1 Pound.	*lib.*

A TABLE of Averdupois *Weight.*

4 Quarters	make	1 Dram.
16 Drams	make	1 Ounce.
16 Ounces	make	1 Pound. [112 Pounds.
28 Pounds	make	1 Quarter of a 100 of
20 Hundred	make	1 Tun.

A TABLE of Liquid Meaſure.

1 Pound of Wheat *Troy* [Weight	make	1 Pint.
2 Pints	make	1 Quart.
2 Quarts	make	1 Pottle.
2 Pottles	make	1 Gallon. [Herrings.
8 Gallons	make	1 Ferkin of Ale, Soap,
9 Gallons	make	1 Ferkin of Beer.
10 Gallons and a half	make	1 Ferkin of Salmon or
2 Ferkins	make	1 Kilderkin. [Eles.
2 Kilderkins	make	1 Barrel.
42 Gallons	make	1 Tierce of Wine.
63 Gallons	make	1 Hogſhead.
2 Hogſheads	make	1 Pipe or Butt.
2 Pipes	make	1 Tun of Wine.

A TABLE of Dry Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart.
2 Quarts		1 Pottle.
2 Pottles		1 Gallon.
2 Gallons		1 Peck.
4 Pecks		1 Bushel Land-measure.
5 Pecks		1 Bushel Water-measure.
8 Bushels		1 Quarter.
4 Quarters		1 Chalder.
5 Quarters		1 Way.

A TABLE of Long Measure.

3 Barly-corns in length	make	1 Inch.
12 Inches		1 Foot.
3 Foot		1 Yard.
3 Foot nine Inches		1 Ell.
6 Foot		1 Fathom.
5 Yards and a half		1 Pole or Perch.
40 Poles		1 Furlong.
8 Furlongs		1 English Mile.

A TABLE of Time.

60 Minutes	make	1 Hour.
24 Hours		1 Day natural.
7 Days		1 Week.
4 Weeks. [6 Hours		1 Month of 28 Days.
12 Months 1 Day and		1 Year very near.

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